# BOARD OF MANUFACTURED HOUSING DEPARTMENT OF FIRE, BUILDING AND LIFE SAFETY

#### REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Phoenix, Arizona May 12, 2010 1:00 p.m.

#### PREPARED BY:

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## PREPARED FOR:

BOARD OF MANUFACTURED HOUSING DEPARTMENT OF FIRE, BUILDING AND LIFE SAFETY

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# REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - 5/12/10

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                 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken
   before the Board of Manufactured Housing, Department of
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   Fire, Building and Life Safety Board Meeting held at
3
   1110 West Washington, Phoenix, Arizona, on the 12th day
4
   of May, 2010, commencing at the hour of 1:00 p.m. of the
5
   said day. The proceedings were reported by DOREEN C.
6
7
   BORGMANN, RMR, CRR, and a Certified Reporter in and for
8
   the County of Maricopa, State of Arizona.
9
10
   BOARD MEMBERS:
      ROSS E. WAIT, Chairman CARLO LEONE
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12
      SAMUEL BAIRD
                                    CATHERINE McGILVERY
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      PAUL DeSANCTIS
                                    ROGER WENDT
      NEAL HANEY
                                    JOSEPH STEGMAYER
14
15
   FOR THE DEPARTMENT:
16
17
      GENE PALMA
                                    BETH SOLIERE
      DEBRA BLAKE
                                    MARYANN KNIGHT
18
19
   ALSO PRESENT:
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21
             SCOTT BUTLER
             JIM BROWN
22
23
             DAVID ROE, JR.
24
             KEN ANDERSON
25
             KARA HOLT
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Page 5
                    PROCEEDINGS
1
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: I'm going to go ahead and call
2
   the meeting to order. Welcome, Joe. You're right on
3
   time. Roll call, please.
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5
          MS. KNIGHT: Sam Baird.
          MR. BAIRD: Here.
6
7
          MS. KNIGHT: Paul DeSanctis.
8
          MR. DeSANCTIS: Here.
9
          MS. KNIGHT: Robert Gibb. Neal Haney.
10
          MR. HANEY: Here.
          MS. KNIGHT: Carlo Leone.
11
12
          MR. LEONE: Here.
13
          MS. KNIGHT: Catherine McGilvery.
          MS. McGILVERY: Here.
14
15
          MS. KNIGHT: Joseph Stegmayer.
          MR. STEGMAYER:
                          Here.
16
17
          MS. KNIGHT: Ross Wait.
          MR. WAIT: Present.
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          MS. KNIGHT: Roger Wendt.
          MR. WENDT: Yeah.
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21
          MS. KNIGHT: Debra Blake.
          MS. BLAKE: Here.
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23
          MS. KNIGHT: Gene Palma.
24
          MR. PALMA: Here.
          MS. KNIGHT: Deb Soliere.
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MS. SOLIERE: Here.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Third item of the agenda is approval of court reporter transcript and abbreviated minutes of March 17, 2010.

MR. WENDT: Move approval.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I have one correction. That on the abbreviated, it says, "Approval of September 2009 Board Minutes." It says I made the motion to approve them. And it was actually Mr. Wendt who approved them.

10 That's shown in the detailed -- just a minor correction.

11 All right. That correction noted, all

12 those in favor, say "Aye."

(All responded "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Any opposed? Motion carries the same. Thank you.

Okay. Next item is financial reports. And the first one is January 2009 Report as presented by Deputy Director.

MS. BLAKE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. What's contained in this tab section in your handout is the January, 2010, the February, 2010, and the March, 2010. I know in past Board meetings we typically only give you the last most recent, which would have been the March. The reason I included all three months this time is because, when we get to the discussion about possible

review of fee increases for fiscal 2012, January 2010 was used as the baseline to calculate all those measurements.

Any questions about the reports themselves as you review those?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I have just one question. It's on that initial, the first report in your -- this is really -- I haven't had really an opportunity to go through it other than this real quickly a few minutes ago, and I'm really impressed. I'm glad to see something like this in our hands. Anyway, I'm looking forward to using it during this meeting.

MS. BLAKE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you. Anyway, the question I have is, if you look at the top line, Engineering Report, it says year to date, 670, prior year to date, 1610. In approximate numbers, that's a two thirds decrease. But when you go for the revenue, it was 56,000, and the prior year to date, 66,000, which is only about maybe a 12 percent decrease. Would that be reasonable?

MS. BLAKE: I think that part of the reason that you're seeing that is for this year to date, we've seen a significant increase in the number of factory-built buildings, both residential and commercial.

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CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.

MS. BLAKE: And the fees for reviewing those reports is typically much higher --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.

MS. BLAKE: -- than it is for foundation systems for manufactured homes or things like that. We will double-check that to make sure that it is accurate. I have every reason to believe that it is.

MR. PALMA: We can also break it down and try to, you know, just show you in terms of the number of FBB versus others and in terms of number plus what the revenue generated. We can do that for you, too.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.

MR. PALMA: We'll make a note for that next meeting, and we'll have that broken down for you.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: It was more just a question. It didn't seem reasonable on the surface.

MR. PALMA: No. That's a good question.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Roger.

MR. WENDT: On that same report, Permit Report, under Manufactured Housing, how about year to date of 463, prior year to date of 57. That's got to be a typo, I would think.

MS. BLAKE: Thank you. I'll check that.

MR. WENDT: Pretty interesting for us to know not

only production, but permits tell us homes that are to be installed. Accuracy there is important to me.

MS. BLAKE: Thank you. We'll check that and resend the report to verify or correct.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: All right. Any more questions regarding the reports? Check something here.

MR. BAIRD: Just a question. Would it possible for us to get this a day before the meeting so we'll have a chance to go through them and study them?

MS. BLAKE: Certainly.

MR. BAIRD: E-mail filing? Take our time here to look over them and miss something.

MR. PALMA: How soon before the meeting, determining the accuracy of the reports, do you think we can get it out?

MS. BLAKE: We can send it in the Board packet, which is usually sent to give you two weekends prior to the Board meeting to review it. The only challenge with that may be that the report you get may not be the most current. And the reason I say that is because they always run a couple months behind.

Because of the way the reporting cycle runs into the month, I don't see the reports until the 10th of the following month. And then depending on how long it takes staff to work on that process, the report, it

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could be that the report you will see is two months behind. But it would still be good information for you to have.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I agree with that wholeheartedly. And even if I -- if you had to wait an extra week instead of two weeks and reflected a more accurate -- or maybe not more accurate, but more current, that would be fine. As long as we have a few days to go through it and digest it to develop our questions or thoughts.

MS. BLAKE: Okay. Certainly.

MR. BAIRD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

12 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you. On this one,

13 production report --

MR. BAIRD: Which one?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: -- I'm confused. Well, I'm talking about the one that was at least e-mailed to me. I suppose I ought to go to the --

MS. BLAKE: That should be page 7 in your packet. The page number is at the bottom.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah. 7 is the one I had a question about. I'm confused as to how this report works. Basically, let's look at January. It says 2010. It says 81 single-wides?

MS. BLAKE: No. The Single column indicator above is the sum total of all the manufacturers

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production report broken down by --
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          Okav.
          MS. BLAKE: -- single, double, triple.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Got you. I got it. Never mind.
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          MS. BLAKE:
                      Okay.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes.
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                             They had 52.
          MR. BAIRD: Yeah.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. Now I understand.
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          MR. WENDT: Single section homes are up compared
   to last year; right? Single section -- production of
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11
   single section homes as a percentage of the total homes
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   is up compared to what we've seen in the last few years.
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   Is that accurate, Sam?
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          MR. BAIRD: I think it is accurate. It's not
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   reflected in this report. But overall, it's probably
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   doubled over last year, although it's a very small
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   number. I'm talking five percent to ten percent.
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          MS. BLAKE: Yeah. And just to clarify, that
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   production trend section that you're looking at that has
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   all of the months and all of the years, current year and
21
   past years, is representative of all single, double,
22
   triple quad, all units sum total. It's not broken out
23
   single, double, so on.
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          MR. BAIRD: Other than the current month?
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Correct.

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN WAIT: But what's amazing to me, if you
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   take a look at 2006, look at January, 2010, what?
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   percent drop?
          MS. BLAKE:
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                      Yes.
5
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: I'm quessing. Huge, to say the
6
   least.
7
                      Any other questions about the
                Okay.
8
   reports?
             Okay.
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          MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, I have one more --
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          Sure.
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          MS. BLAKE: -- comment about the reports. It's
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   also in that tab section on page 12. This is a breakout
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   of expenditures. One of the things that the Board asked
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   of us last time was to give a breakdown of revenue
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   sources, and those revenue sources are, I think, clearly
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   identified on the monthly summary reports that we give
   you as we tell you how many permits, how many plan
17
18
   reviews, licensing, so on and so forth. Those are all
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   of our revenue sources.
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                What's not clear on that report is we just
21
   gave you a lump sum total of expenditures, current
   month, year to date. And so Maryann prepared this
22
23
   document you're looking at on page 12, which may help
24
   answer that question.
25
                And that is -- what we're giving you here
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Page 12 ·

is all of the Office of Manufactured Housing expenditure categories, and they're identified in red, and then to the right of that is, if you will, the laundry list of every element that comprises that category.

And then at the very bottom of that where it says Percentage, it tells you what percentage of the total expenditure amount is related to that particular category. So salary, ERE, which is basically benefit package, that kind of thing, accounts for 61.4 percent of our total expenditures for Manufactured Housing and so on.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And this was based on what? Just last year's number, last fiscal year, this current fiscal year, or --

MS. BLAKE: These particular percentages are based on this fiscal year to date.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. And so I have a clear understanding, if I come over to the monthly summary report, whether I look at the monthly or the year to date expenditures, to have a rough idea, if I took 61 percent of that, that would represent the payroll component or salary ERE component? Would that be correct?

MS. BLAKE: Yes. Yes.

MR. BAIRD: So just looking at this, salary and

operating is about 89 plus percent of our expenditures for the fiscal year?

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

MR. PALMA: Correct on that?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: That give us our first handle on that, I believe. Roger, please.

MR. WENDT: Ever on that. How much of these expenses do you perceive you have direct control over?

MS. BLAKE: That's a loaded question.

MR. WENDT: But, obviously, if I want to make sure that my business is solvent, I -- okay, what do I have control over and can do anything with if -- that's a very valid question.

MR. PALMA: No. That's a very valid question.

And presently, I am personally doing a cost analysis of our cost structure. And I am breaking down, and you can ask my staff. I handed out a preliminary sheet of every indirect cost and direct cost for each fund that we manage. Unfortunately, I have barely begun that process. So I wish I could answer you with some definitiveness, but this one, I can't.

But judging from my past experiences, the best thing we can do, the best way to handle it, is our labor costs, because they have so much of an impact.

25 And, again, by past experience, we can automate some of

the functions. That way we can increase productivity per the cost. So the cost you can't really bring down that much. Maybe, I would say, again judging from past experiences, in fact, 61 percent falls in line with other agencies that I've worked with. But in automating and maybe consolidating functions, you can usually cut at most seven to eight percent.

But now you're increasing your productivity at 20 do 30 percent if you automate functions and, you know, strictly perform those functions that are required by statute. Unfortunately, you get sometimes the agency creep where agencies start taking on functions that are not required by statute, and those start taking up resources. So that's part of what we're trying to do now is identify just to core functions that are required by statute, make sure that's all we're doing, and make sure that those functions are effectively, efficiently done using at most the technology that we can and making sure our training staff or our staff is trained to do them efficiently.

So I'm hoping that this -- somehow we can get it down to around 56 to 55. I'd be very happy with something like that if we could drop our overhead labor costs by around six percent. But that remains to been seen. Again, that will be a six-to-eight-month, at

least, venture, because a lot obviously, as we all know, depends on the outcome of next week and how things go from there.

But I hope you find this information is helpful. And any suggestions, obviously, we're open. I will venture to say that, you know, since we're involved in the daily operations of the agency, we can do what we can. Sometimes, you know, some suggestions cannot be implemented or followed to the T. But we're more than happy to -- you know, any suggestions you may have.

MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, Board members, I would add to that, too, that the numbers that you're looking at here are pretty reflective of a leaner operation at OMH. Because you'll remember last May, we had the first budget cuts and the first set of reduction in force.

In addition to that, we looked at all areas where we could reduce. For a while, we had temporary employees here. So under the P and O, those numbers have been drastically reduced. We used to have a contractual agreement with the Attorney General's Office where we paid a portion of the salary for legal support. We no longer do that because our budget doesn't allow us to do that.

So in-state travel obviously reduced a lot. We still have to get out there and inspect. Sometimes

we have to travel the state. But we really tried to reduce as much of that as we can.

So I think the numbers you're looking at are much leaner than they probably looked a year ago.

And as Gene said, we're still working to get those down to improve it.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Question. Would you explain to me how the rent works. We have this large building, most of it is ADQ, I assume. What do you do? Is it a percentage of the rent for the whole building is what comes out for the Department, and then does it get split between OMH and the Fire Marshal? How does that work?

MR. PALMA: Presently, we have an agreement or we've entered into a contract, the agency has, for a certain square footage. So according to that square footage, we pay -- I think twice a year, we pay an amount. And that amount is split up amongst the General Fund, and any square footage used by OMH is allocated accordingly.

At this time we're also sharing space with the State Forester, which is an issue because at this point in time, they're -- they're not -- they're helping us in ways with the rent, but they're not directly paying rent.

And then we're working -- but that

agreement comes to an end in September, I believe, and I am already speaking with the Director of Forestry to hopefully come up with some other kind of compensation, which will help greatly in our operating costs. But that remains to be seen. That's still -- you know.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Is that a fairly large number?

It's like 28 percent roughly for all of those items in there. But, I mean, does it overall represent 10 percent of the budget or eight percent of the budget, the rent components?

MR. PALMA: Boy, I wish I could tell you off the top of my head. I do know the square foot cost is \$22 per square foot.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: A year?

MR. PALMA: Yes. And it's 8,000 -- it's -- I believe it's almost 4,000 square foot for OMH. And it's 4,000 for -- so it's roughly 12,000 plus square footage for the whole agency. But it's divided -- the cost is divided amongst Fire and OMH. But we're having a third that we're having to carry for Forestry. But, again, we're hoping to absolve this situation here with the next fiscal year.

MR. BAIRD: So it's four, four, and four?

MR. PALMA: Approximately. Yeah. So you can figure it out \$22 per square foot.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: That's a pretty reasonable amount.

MR. PALMA: The amount that we should be paid for, the amount that we're not being paid, is 94,000 a year. I know that for a fact. But, you know, that's 94,000 that we could be taking somewhere and allocating it to one of our, you know, functions.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: So the Forestry Department has left you out on limb then.

MR. PALMA: I don't know.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I couldn't pass it up there.

MR. PALMA: Circumstances were -- obviously, they couldn't come here, but they're working with us, and they're good people, and I'm sure that when our next

17 CHAIRMAN WAIT: I understand. Thank you.

MR. STEGMAYER: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes, Joe.

MR. STEGMAYER: I'd like the names of those people. What I do want to ask is that I read someplace where we're still paying for Tucson.

stream comes around, they will step up to the plate in

MR. PALMA: Yes.

one way or another.

MR. STEGMAYER: Is there some contractual arrangement that you ever to take that space?

MR. PALMA: Yes.

MR. STEGMAYER: When does that change?

MR. PALMA: That does not change until 2000 -- I believe -- I'm going off the top of my head. I believe it's 2011 before that next negotiation comes around. So we're stuck with 54 or 57, I believe, 50,000 -- 57,000 annual rent for square footage that we're using maybe a third of.

And then, again, that was not anticipated when the year started out last year. They were using the square footage. Then obviously with the budget cuts, our resources diminished, and the use of the square footage was not there. But, unfortunately, the contract still exists.

MR. STEGMAYER: Is that with a third party or the State?

MR. PALMA: It's a third party who negotiates on behalf of the State, and there's a management company involved. So believe me, I looked into that, too, hoping that we could at least get our rent reduced. But a contract is a contract is a contract, even in government.

MS. BLAKE: But I believe it's a State-owned building.

MR. PALMA: Yes.

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that one's done.

So

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MR. BAIRD: So we're saying it -- you think
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   sometime in 2001 we can get out of? Or we'll have to
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3
   renegotiate?
         MR. PALMA: Now we'll be able to -- exactly.
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   We'll renegotiate the contract because now we don't need
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   the square footage. In fact, I don't think we even need
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7
   an office.
          MR. BAIRD: Right.
8
                      We probably have the -- our staff
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          MR. PALMA:
   just work out of their homes and save that money.
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11
          MR. BAIRD:
                      Thank you.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: All right. Any other questions
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   on this subject?
                Next item on the agenda is an update on the
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   legislative bills.
          MS. SOLIERE: There were two bills at the last
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   meeting that I updated on. One was the Alarm Businesses
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   and Agents bill, which if passed, that would require our
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   agency to license alarm businesses. The bill made it
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   through the House. When it got over to the Senate
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   committee, there was opposition, and, consequently, the
   bill died. So --
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          MS. McGILVERY: For the alarm?
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MS. SOLIERE: For the alarm business, yeah.

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Page 22 •
                And then the other one was the Manufactured
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   Housing Escrow Account bill. That bill made it through
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   both House and Senate committees. But for reasons
   unknown to me, it was held in Senate Republican caucus.
   So that bill didn't pass either. That's it.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you.
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7
                Do you have any comments on that, Scott?
        Just died, huh?
8
   No?
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          MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes.
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          MS. BLAKE: If we could go back to agenda item
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12
   IV.b.
13
          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          Yes.
14
          MS. BLAKE: I think we skipped past that.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Oh, yes, we did. Right here.
16
          MS. BLAKE: Yes. And it will be --
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes. I'm sorry. No.
17
   fine. I'm glad you caught that.
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19
          MS. BLAKE: So that is page 13 in your binder.
   And this is just a copy of the e-mail that is follow-up
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   to the last Board meeting that I had sent out to all of
   the Board members reworking the chart on educational
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   grants, which was often a source of conversation at the
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   Board meetings and with good reason. It was unclear to
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me as well.

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So what was represented in that e-mail is also reflected on the financial reports that we've already looked at going back to January, 2010, on -- I'm going to also go back further, but at least for purposes of this. And so I just wanted to have any conversation or feedback from you. Does this make it much clearer for you? Are there any suggestions on how it could be improved?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Neal, you are the man. You know, I'd entertain a motion to rename this the Neal Haney Education Fund.

MR. HANEY: No. That's fine.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: It's explanatory anyway.

MR. HANEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: It flows finally.

MR. HANEY: Yes.

17 CHAIRMAN WAIT: I appreciate it.

MS. BLAKE: Very good. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you very much.

All right. Next item on the agenda is fee structure.

MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman and Board members, I'll point your direction just briefly to the tab called current fee schedule. And that begins on page 14. That is the fee schedule as it was put into place July 1,

2009.

What we will ask the Board to do at this meeting is to review these fees. I've prepared some detailed information for you so that this would be the Board meeting where we would adjust the fees based on your discussion and direction.

So if we could go to the next tab, which is fiscal 11 fees beginning on page 16. This is just a summary chart of the other information that's attached in that section that we can talk about. And what this chart depicts for you is, again using January, 2010, as our baseline information, that's the most current information we had at the time when we started this discussion at the last Board meeting.

So the top part of that chart shows that estimated annual revenues from fees based on January, 2010, which is the 600 -- 674,770, compared to the estimated annual expenditures from that same time period, shows us at 89.2 percent of our statutory requirement to operate within the range of 95 to 105. So that indicates there needs to be an adjustment to fees.

One of the other things that was talked about at the prior Board meeting and -- was to do a little research about what the growth forecast may be

for 2011. On pages 25 and 26 of that packet, 25 is with the help of Ken Anderson, Arizona Housing Association, and all of the manufacturers who provided information to him. You will see the e-mail from Ken that reports to me approximately a three percent growth across the Board.

What is on the next page, on page 26, is a Reuters report that I had researched, which also forecasts specifically for manufactured home sales. And in this report, I believe that they are also reporting a three percent growth and then make some comment in it. It may be somewhat smaller for actual home sales.

So those are the best two pieces of information I could find --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Sure.

MS. BLAKE: -- that was specific to manufactured housing. And so, hopefully, that helps you.

Taking you back to page 16, so calculating a three percent growth forecast, that increases our revenues a little bit. 687,000. Expenditures obviously remaining a constant number, which would increase the percentage to 90.8, which still falls short of the statutory requirement of 95 minimum.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Now, let me ask a couple of questions. The 674 is the estimated annual revenue that

we're going to get from fees based upon your projection for the 2010 -- 2009-2010 period?

MS. BLAKE: No. It's based on our actual revenue stream for fiscal 10 as of January.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. So you took that six months --

MS. BLAKE: Take that number --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: -- and carried it out.

MS. BLAKE: -- and you calculate it out for 12 months, and that's where you get that number. Same thing with expenditures. The average year to day multiplied by the number of months --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Sure.

MS. BLAKE: -- calculated out for the year. So they're not -- they're "guesstimates," but they're the best we have based on actual information we have to date.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. Now, coming back to this three percent -- and, again, I think it's a reasonable thing to put in there, but I just want to understand. We're not looking at, let's say -- say the majority are going to raise their prices three percent. Because really what drives us is the number of units.

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And so are we projecting a three

percent increase in the number of units?

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.

MS. BLAKE: And in addition to that -- thank you. In that three percent growth forecast, as we look at the charts on the following pages, I did not include the growth forecast for the number of licensees. We don't expect that to necessarily grow. What I based it on was number of plan reviews, number of permits for installations, so on and so forth. Because that's where we would expect to see the growth. So that was the methodology for calculating all this.

ask another question here just so it's clear focus in my mind. Is that if we had -- and I know it's our best guess, but if we had \$756,000 worth of revenue that came through the door for this coming year and if we could just break all the contracts here and have an independent setup department somewhere else, that if we had 756,000 coming through the door in fees, it would support itself? Is that what we're really saying?

MS. BLAKE: Yes. OMH as a stand-alone.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes. OMH as a stand-alone. I know that's got going to happen. I just want to clarify in my mind that's why we have these --

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-Paαe 28 -
          MS. BLAKE: Yes. These are OMH-specific revenues
1
2
   and expenses.
3
          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          Neal?
          MR. HANEY: The 674, that's what we expect to
4
   take in in fiscal 2010 based on --
5
          MS. BLAKE: That's what we're on track for, yes.
6
7
          MR. HANEY: And three percent of that would be a
   three percent growth forecast for 2011 fiscal?
8
9
          MS. BLAKE:
                      Yes.
          MR. HANEY: And three percent of 674 is 20,000?
10
          MS. BLAKE: Well, it's not three --
11
          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          It's not dollars.
12
13
          MS. BLAKE: Not three percent of the total
14
   though.
15
          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          It's permits.
16
          MS. BLAKE:
                      Because you're not doing licensing,
   new licenses, renewals. Because we expect those to
17
18
   remain constant. So it's a three percent growth in the
19
   number of plans we look at, the number of permits that
20
   we sell, the number of insignias that we sell.
21
          MR. HANEY: Okay.
22
          MS. BLAKE: So it's not calculated quite that
23
   way.
24
          MR. HANEY: Okay.
25
          MS. BLAKE:
                      Does that help?
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MR. HANEY: That helps. Thank you.

MS. BLAKE: Okay. So other questions? Yes, Catherine.

MS. McGILVERY: If we don't meet the 95 to 105 percent, what happens? Like, if we go with the three percent instead of the five percent, what happens? Do we get penalized for that?

MR. WENDT: You and I get fired.

MR. HANEY: Cut your salary in half.

MS. BLAKE: That's well said. The statute requires the Department to operate in that way. The statutes require the Board to set fees so that we can operate within that range. So, yes, the burden is upon the Board based on the information that the Department provides.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: But still I will make this comment. Having been on this Board -- I don't know -- 13, 14 years now, I'm not sure anything happens to you. You know, I mean --

MS. BLAKE: No.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: -- period. I know if more money goes into the General Fund, they just keep it. And years where it's lower, they provide the funds. But, obviously, these are much more focused time s.

MS. BLAKE: And I think the other thing is,

although you set the fees at this meeting should you decide to make changes, you may adjust those fees as needed throughout the year. There's nothing that prevents the Board from adjusting.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. So that was a question we had at the last meeting. Let's say, you know, like, I sit on one board, and we prepared our budget for all of 2010, but now we have decided to buy a major building and do some things there. So we did an amendment to the budget to reflect that. And other than that, we've got -- you know, so we have the authority and the ability to go through and tweak our budget on major changes that we couldn't have foreseen at the end of the -- the previous year.

So what you're telling me is if we got halfway through fiscal year 11 and we wanted to adjust it up or down, we could do that?

MS. BLAKE: Well, I can't give you legal advise. We don't have an attorney here.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I understand.

MS. BLAKE: But it is my understanding --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes, we do.

MS. BLAKE: Yes, we do.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Oh, we'll hang them both.

MS. BLAKE: It is my understanding from prior

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legal advice that you have a responsibility to adjust
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   those as need be --
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         CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.
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         MS. BLAKE: -- once they're set.
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         CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. That's good to know.
5
         MS. BLAKE: Do you want to make any comments to
6
7
   that? Is that your understanding?
         MR. PALMA: That's my understanding.
8
          MS. BLAKE: So I think that's where we're at with
9
   that. More questions about that?
10
         MR. STEGMAYER: Mr. Chairman?
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes, please.
12
13
          MR. STEGMAYER: Debra, could you point -- in this
14
   financial information, could you point out for us the
   breakdown of the fees generated and where the bulk of
15
   the fees are generated? Is it insignias? As you
16
   mentioned, licenses, you expected to remain status.
17
   Where are the bulk of the revenues generated, in what
18
19
   form?
20
          MS. BLAKE: Well, those are identified on your
21
   financial reports. They're also attached, once we move
   past page 16, that will show you -- let's look at page
22
   18. Page 18 is a chart that's showing you -- well, this
23
   is going to give you the detail? Yes.
                                           No. Hold on
25
   just a second.
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1.7

Okay. I'm sorry. It's not in your packet. I was just focused on fees. What you -- I went through the exercise on all of the different recommended ranges that you could increase fees. And it mirrors your financial reports.

So if I can take you back to page 6, which is your January financial report, everything listed here are the revenue sources. So from an engineering perspective, which is the plan review, on the January 10 report, it shows that we looked at 95 plans. If we -- if the Board decides just to go with the three percent economic growth, that would equate to looking at 98 plans instead of 95. And then we know what the average plan cost is. And I went partially blind in calculating all this, but that's okay.

And the same. So permits, we have the permits broken out between manufactured homes and factory built buildings; inspections, when we come and we charge you for inspections, so would be coming to the actual manufacturing facilities; insignias that we sell to installers and contractors; the cost of getting a new license compared to renewing your license are basically the revenue sources that we're looking at.

MR. STEGMAYER: Yes. But if you look at your total revenue, 393,616, the above numbers don't add up.

They're a far cry from that number if you add all the numbers on your list.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: But this is only half a year, Joe. The other number is the estimate for the full year?

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

MR. STEGMAYER: This is year to date. How many months does this include?

MS. BLAKE: Well, as of January would be six or seven.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Seven months.

MR. STEGMAYER: Seven months.

MS. BLAKE: So the fees that we took in for January were 57,000. We do get payments from HUD. And so for that particular month, we brought in 61,000 in deposits. If you figure that as an average over the months --

MR. STEGMAYER: I guess maybe I'm not probably not making myself clear. Let me try it a different way. With my Board, they always insist on everything in pie charts. And not putting my Board down. They're very smart people. But they like to see the percentages, for example, on our product, how much goes to raw material, how much goes to labor, and so forth.

So my question really is of all the fee

revenue we get, how much is the permit for the manufacturer actually building the home.

MS. BLAKE: Oh, okay.

MR. STEGMAYER: And how much is for these engineering permits? In terms of the percentages of our total revenue, what are the most important sources?

MS. BLAKE: Well, we can present that to you in a pie chart.

MR. STEGMAYER: If I may, the reason I ask it is because we look at a percentage growth forecast. If the bulk of our revenues come in the form of the units actually produced, that would be very important. That three percent growth in units would be very important. Because, as you say, licenses are probably going to remain fairly -- dealer licenses, salespeople licenses are probably going to remain fairly predictable and static.

MS. BLAKE: And I would say I agree with you, that I'm a very graphic person, too. If you look up in that November -- or that January report and you look at the times total fees generated, which is about the halfway point in the column, you can see that engineering is 6,000; permits, if you add the two, are about 13,000; inspections, you know, barely 5,000. So the data's there. It's just not presented in a way that

you're used to, and I can certainly give you that. 1 MR. STEGMAYER: Okay. And maybe it's my 2 ignorance of the definitions. But the inspection --3 we're generating, the permit report, \$55,000 year to 4 5 date; right? MS. BLAKE: I'm sorry. One more time. Where are 6 7 you? MR. STEGMAYER: Permit report section, second 8 paragraph, 55,560. 9 10 MS. BLAKE: Year to date. MR. STEGMAYER: What are the permits? What does 11 12 that mean? 13 MS. BLAKE: Well, for manufactured homes, they are installation permits as well as FBB. They have to 14 have a permit submitted to the office, pay a flat fee. 15 I think manufactured homes, \$120. FBB's are calculated 16 17 by linear foot. But it's a set fee. When we go back and look at the fee schedule, you'll see that. But 18 permits bring in a lot of revenue. 19 20 I think the next best source probably of 21 the revenue is renewal of licenses. Again, we're not 22 anticipating growth there. So that wouldn't be significant except that's a significant source of 23 revenue for us. 24

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MR. STEGMAYER: In the plan review section, you

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MR. HANEY:

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Page 36
   mentioned it's also a fairly large component.
1
2
          MS. BLAKE:
                      Yes.
          MR. STEGMAYER: That is paid in what form and
3
4
   how?
          MS. BLAKE: Manufactured homes, the only thing
5
   that plan looks at that are foundation plans and
6
7
   accessory structures. The big dollar amount there is
   from all factory-built buildings must have a
8
9
   State-approved engineering plan.
                 When FEMA, HUD came out with the, you know,
10
   flood zones and the special sets those required, you'll
11
   recall that all home -- all manufactured homes set in a
12
13
   flood zone have to have an engineer-approved plan then
   approved by the State. We tried to streamline that by
14
   coming up with generic plans working with Arizona
15
16
   Housing to reduce that.
                 But primarily, the fees come from the FBB
17
18
   side.
19
          MR. STEGMAYER:
                           Thank you.
          MS. BLAKE: You're welcome. So if we can go back
20
21
   to page 16 if there's no other questions at this point.
                       I've got a question.
22
          MR. HANEY:
          MS. BLAKE:
23
                       Yes.
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which is the second column from the right, is the income

The year to date, looking at page 6,

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that we've gotten year to date through fiscal January,
1
   2010? Is that correct?
2
          MS. BLAKE: Yes.
3
          MR. HANEY: And the revenue year to date, which
4
   is down in the next section, should be a total of those
5
   columns; is that correct?
6
                      The revenue year to -- the year to
7
          MS. BLAKE:
8
   date revenue?
9
          MR. HANEY: Right. If you look there at the
   engineering report, year to date is 56,000; permit
10
11
   report is 55,000.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: So what you're saying, if you add
12
   that whole column, would it equal the 393?
13
14
          MR. HANEY:
                      Yeah.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: It won't.
15
          MR. HANEY:
                      Why not?
16
                          Well, that's -- should that
17
          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
   column then equal that one number, Debra?
18
19
          MS. BLAKE: No, that -- yes, I believe it should.
   That's not how we calculate it. We calculate it based
20
21
   on adding month to month as opposed to adding the
   column. So adding each prior month to the new revenue
22
   deposits. But, yes, they should match.
23
24
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah. That year to date column
   that starts out with engineering and then permits and
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goes on down, that -- and then you take a look at the
1
   one number, year to date revenue, 393. I did a quick
2
   calculation of the year to date column there, and it was
3
   about 260 versus 393.
         MR. BAIRD: Yeah.
5
         MR. STEGMAYER: That was my point.
6
7
         MR. BAIRD: That was Joe's first question.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah, it was.
8
         MS. BLAKE: Thank you. It should match.
9
          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          Okay.
10
         MS. BLAKE: And let me investigate why it
11
   doesn't.
12
13
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.
          MR. HANEY: As long as we're looking at that, the
14
   prior year to date shows 547, which is a significant
15
16
   drop.
          MR. BAIRD: Same issue. They don't add up
17
18
   either.
          MR. STEGMAYER: All the other boxes are not
19
   there.
20
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Right. All the other boxes are
21
22
   not there.
          MS. BLAKE: Right. We don't currently report the
23
   prior year to date on licensing. But we can add that.
24
```

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Why don't we just add it.

25

MS. BLAKE: Okay.

2.0

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Let's just get those two columns to equal the two numbers that are below. That way we've got a good double-check number.

MS. BLAKE: No problem.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Great. All right. Now we're going to go back to the fee analysis?

MS. BLAKE: Yes. Let's go back to page 16, please.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Uh-huh.

MS. BLAKE: Again, just getting through this summary chart. So after the three percent growth, we're going to assume a three percent growth forecast. And the fee recommendations are listed there at five percent, seven, twelve, so on and so forth. So what you would actually be getting in net would be eight percent of permits, insignias, things like that. You would only be getting five percent increase on licenses. Because, again, we don't have a growth forecast for new licenses, new renewals. We expect that to remain constant.

So in a five percent fee increase across the Board except for -- across the Board plus a three percent growth forecast everywhere but licensing, that gets us to the target range low end, which is 95.7 percent. All the way up to an 18 percent fee increase

again plus the three percent growth everywhere but licensing gets us to the high end of that range, which is 105.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. I understand that. But I have a question. I just need to understand this. So let's say the rough numbers -- let's say roughly 10 percent means that we've got 756 going out, 756 coming in. So we're in balance, let's say. And let's say so that way we have, at least number-wise, a self-sustaining agency. Is that a --

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. Now, the one percent doesn't come through. What happens? I mean, if we're self-sustaining, how does that -- I'm not clear how that one percent, if it does not pass, is going to affect us. So could you explain that? So let's say we pass it, we get it in this range, and the one percent doesn't come about. What happens to us?

MS. BLAKE: The one percent sales tax?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Uh-huh.

MR. PALMA: We don't know anything -- we don't have anything concrete yet. We've put forth information to OSPB and Ninth Floor regarding what you just talked about in terms of the operating expenses and revenue projections for OMH. And that's all we've done. We

don't -- we have not had any feedback from them. We don't know if that's a serious consideration or they're looking -- I'm sure they're looking at other options, but there's nothing really on a concrete front that I can say that that would -- something would happen at this point in time. Everything's still up in the air.

Because if it does not pass, you would need an enabling legislation to make OMH become a 90/10 or self-sustaining, which they only have, I believe, five weeks between the fiscal year and the end of the vote for it to happen. So they would need some kind of legislation to make that happen. So there is quite a few steps. I mean, you just don't turn on a dime and make OMH a self-sustaining agency.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: No.

MR. PALMA: So I wish I could give you a more concrete answer, but I can't.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: But still I guess I don't understand is whether it passes or whether it fails, how does that impact us? I mean, if it fails, then you've got deeper cuts to make?

MS. BLAKE: Well --

MR. PALMA: If it fails, they've already cut the agency.

MS. BLAKE: We have no General Fund support.

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MR. PALMA: We have no General Fund support. in essence, there is no -- you can't really function -an agency can't function, OMH on its own, because it has statutory functions that are required.

> CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah.

MR. PALMA: But they'll -- somehow they'd have to operate -- again, that's where the question lies, whether it would somehow, through legislation, become a self-sustaining agency. Or if there was an agency out there that would somehow -- their mission and objectives would be somewhat synonymous with what OMH does, it would be a good fit, then they could shift them over to another agency. But either way, you're statutorily required --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I understand that.

MR. PALMA: -- to match the experiences that are outstanding right now.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I understand that. I'm just trying to -- I'm not sure what's going to happen here.

20 MR. PALMA: I wish I could tell you. But I can't.

MS. BLAKE: And the one thing that we do know that, even if it does pass, we still have to cut our budget -- is it 75 or 70? Somewhere in that range.

> If it passes, we have another 50 MR. PALMA:

and then go from there.

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percent, I believe.
1
         MS. BLAKE: Yeah. So we still have to cut if it
2
            If it doesn't pass, I think to your point, if
3
   OMH continues, it would be good to be able to show the
4
   ability to be able to self-support itself.
5
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: I agree.
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7
                Roger.
          MR. WENDT: That is -- you're going to be
8
   required to cut what? Fifteen percent?
                      No.
                           The agency.
10
          MR. PALMA:
                      Of our budget. The agencies. Not
          MS. BLAKE:
11
        That's just the OMH expenditures.
12
          MR. WENDT: That's my question. Is the 756
13
14
   before or after the 15 percent cut?
          MR. PALMA: We didn't make that projection.
15
          MS. BLAKE: Yeah, we didn't.
16
          MR. BAIRD: Could you cut it out of Fire, for
17
   example? All 15 could come from Fire?
18
19
          MR. PALMA: Possibly.
                      I'm saying it's up in the air.
                                                       You
          MR. BAIRD:
20
   don't know what you'll have to do.
21
                      Right. Right now we're just trying
          MR. PALMA:
22
   to get through the next week, find out where we're at,
23
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MR. HANEY: Currently, these projected

expenditures include part of the cost of the Office of Administration.

MR. PALMA: Yes.

MR. HANEY: Those kinds of things, which is -- if they do away with Fire, Building, and Life Safety, that office goes away, and we're left with just the operating expenses of the Office of Manufactured Housing; is that correct?

MS. BLAKE: Correct. But the way it's currently set up, we would have to absorb all of the rent, where now we share it in theory with two other entities.

So --

MR. PALMA: See, that's another issue. Because so much of administrative hearings is tied up at the OMH, they'd have for absorb some cost of it. So at that point, again, there's some issues regarding how that would work.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: But we could start it.

MR. WENDT: It's not a lot of fun shooting at a moving target.

MS. BLAKE: Tell us about it. Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Not only moving, it's an unknown target. It keeps cloning itself.

MR. WENDT: Could we anticipate or look for savings from this 756?

Page 45

MS. BLAKE: Sure.

MR. WENDT: Does signing an agreement with another local, like Yavapai County did last year, save us money as an agency?

MS. BLAKE: Yes, it does.

MR. WENDT: And my point is, again, we can adjust revenue. We're being asked to adjust revenue here. And my business the last couple of years, I can't adjust revenue a whole lot except downward. So you just look at a way to cut costs. That's my real question. Are there other ways to cut this 756 so we don't have to burden our industry with another increase in fees?

MS. BLAKE: Yes. The answer is yes. There's always that opportunity. If I take you back for page 12, which is the list of expenditures that we've already talked about how significantly we've cut it, you know, under P & O Motor Pool, you know, all of the vehicles in the fleet. You know, we're not making that trip to Yavapai anymore. But we're making it into other remote areas.

To your point about intergovernmental agreements, we have a pretty solid list of people that we are under agreement with. We've reviewed that with Gene just recently. You know, we have all but two of the counties and I think all but 30 of the cities. Some

of those cities we don't have because they don't allow manufactured homes into their jurisdiction. Some just have such a low volume they don't want to do it. The others don't have an interest for whatever reason. One of the big ones is, like, Mohave County. We don't have an agreement with them. We have an inspector up there. So we are pursuing other opportunities to get agreements and trying to be creative about that, get the county to pick up some and so on and so forth.

Again, on page 12, you know, this is what it costs us to run, and this is really cutting costs -
Maryann, 40 percent over the last year?

MS. KNIGHT: Yes.

MS. BLAKE: At least 40 percent we've had to cut costs. And so we have looked at all those areas. Is there still opportunity to cut it more? I think there always is. So we'll continue to look at that.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Go to page 17.

Do you have a question, Roger?

MR. WENDT: Yes. Under the powers and duties of the Board, we're charged with setting fees within 95 and 105 percent of the anticipated expenditure s. So are we anticipating 756, or are we anticipating something less or more?

MS. BLAKE: Well, based on the financial reports,

which is our best source of information, we are on track to be at 756,000 for expenditures.

MR. WENDT: For this year?

MS. BLAKE: For this fiscal year. Will that be the final number? Well, I guess if you look at -- you know, the reports change every month. If you look on page 10, which is the March report, the annual expenditures now are on target for 862,000. So they change.

MR. PALMA: I think what the Board has to keep in mind is you can always lower and increase fees as the year goes on. I mean, you're not locked in to any particular fee structure. It gives you that flexibility.

MR. WENDT: But it certainly wouldn't be reasonable to -- excuse me, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Go right ahead.

MR. WENDT: Wouldn't be reasonable to have one fee schedule for licensing in July and change in January when somebody else's license renewal was up. I mean, the only place you'd have the ability to do that more than once per year would be on permit fees and engineering, basically the only two you could play with during the year and make any kind of adjustment.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: This brings another question to

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From the January report, it's 756,000.
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   me.
   months later, 60 days later, we have the March report,
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   and now it's estimated at 862. So it's gone up 100 and
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   what? $108,000 in two months? And did something
4
   abnormal happen in February or March that would cause
5
   that big a swing.
6
7
          MS. BLAKE: I'm not an accounting expert.
                Do you recall, Maryann, was there some big
8
9
   payout?
10
          MS. KNIGHT: Our rent.
          MS. BLAKE: We don't pay rent every month.
11
          MS. KNIGHT: Twice a year.
12
13
          MS. BLAKE: So we got hit for the second half of
14
   the rent in February or March? So it's just when those
   things hit cycle. That package.
15
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: It's just going on that package.
16
          MS. KNIGHT: Pay in it October.
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MS. BLAKE: We pay in it October. So that would reflect in January.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: So the numbers in there are cash flow numbers.

MS. BLAKE: They're cash flow numbers.

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CHAIRMAN WAIT: They're not -- okay, it's \$20,000 a month rent. Even though we pay 120,000 twice a year, you don't just do 20,000 a month as an allocation. You

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value for the deal.

Page 49 just take the whole 120 when it hits? 1 MR. PALMA: Right. 2 Yes. Yes. 3 MS. BLAKE: CHAIRMAN WAIT: So probably that 862 will average 4 itself back down as you head towards the end of June, I 5 6 assume. 7 MR. PALMA: Yes. MS. BLAKE: I would think so, yes. 8 9 MR. BAIRD: Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes. 10 MR. BAIRD: From a private sector viewpoint, if 11 we know our revenues or we "questimate" our revenues are 12 going to be \$687,000, what we would do if you want to 13 stay between the 95 and 105, we multiply that 687 times 14 .95, and we come up with \$652,823 that we could spend. 15 And then we work backwards on our expenses to get to 16 that point, which means we'd have to reduce our expenses 17

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Now you're dealing with standardized accounting for corporations versus government accounting, which are planets apart. Planets apart.

by a little over 100,000 or 13.17 percent. Different

MR. BAIRD: Planets. Yeah. I just had it all figured out.

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MR. HANEY: I thought you did, too.

MR. BAIRD: Fourteen percent reduction, we're there.

MR. HANEY: My problem is that looking at these -- and it's the same problem we've had for several years now -- when we just sit down and add up a single column, they don't come up. So I personally don't have a whole lot of confidence in any numbers that we're looking at. You know, we've raised this issue before when we get a report like this, and as Joe pointed out, you add up that column, it doesn't come close. Yet these are the numbers we're supposed to be basing the decision on raising fees to an industry that is in dire straits. People are struggling to make ends meet, whether it's installers, dealers, manufacturers. Every one of us is in that same boat. And we're looking at saying, "Well, you know what? Things are tough all over, so we're going to increase your fees based on numbers that may or may not be right.

MR. BAIRD: Well, my big question is which number is right.

MR. HANEY: I don't know.

MR. BAIRD: Is it the 656, or is that other column right? If it's the other column, umm.

MS. BLAKE: Well, what I can offer to you is that

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the expense and revenue report, the year to date revenue, expenditures, and estimated revenue and expenditures comes from an independent agency, Central Service Bureau, that we contract with to give us accurate reports of the cash flow.

So if there's a discrepancy between the columns that are adding up and internal staff and how they're calculating them and reporting them, which obviously you pointed out that there is, I would say that your confidence level needs to be with the State's Accounting Department, who's responsible for accurately recording cash flow.

MR. BAIRD: Very good.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Let me ask you a question. That 756,000 number, is that a number you developed, Debra?

MS. BLAKE: No.

17 CHAIRMAN WAIT: They did?

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And so then that other number, that 800 and whatever it was, March report --

MS. BLAKE: March report? On page 10?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: If fumble fingers can get there.

Yeah. So that 862, is that another number they've come
up with?

24 up with?

MS. BLAKE: Yes. That expense and revenue row,

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that whole row all the way across, with the exception of the 95-105 percentage that I calculate comes from Central Service Bureau --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.

MS. BLAKE: -- as reported to us monthly.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: So I guess, you know, here's
the -- where you get the Ouija Board out. You've got -the first number is, like, seven months worth. I'm
saying it's an average for me. Here are the actual
seven months that have occurred, and someone's made a
calculation saying, "This is what we anticipate for the
year."

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And then we've got this other number on page 10 that says, well, we've gone through nine months now, and now that number is estimated to be 862. But that could be a skewed number because you wrote out, going back to my example, 120 grand for rent --

MS. BLAKE: Right.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: -- for six months, so that skews it because the following three months are nothing in it. You know, so the hard part is what is going to be our true expense to this year? Do you know what it was in reality for fiscal 2009? Do we know what that number

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Page 53
   was for a whole year, 2009?
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         MS. BLAKE: Yes.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: The actual number? Do you
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   know offhand?
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         MS. BLAKE: I don't have it here with me, but
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         But, again, it came from --
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         CHAIRMAN WAIT: No. I understand.
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         MS. BLAKE: -- Central Service Bureau.
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         CHAIRMAN WAIT: I understand. But what was it
   then? Was that number even close to this 756? Because
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   there is a whole year average. I mean, there's a whole
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   actual year. You know, the hard part is you did a bunch
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   of trimming and cutting and things, too, so that
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   probably skewed that number.
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         MR. PALMA: Well, the problem there is you had
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   last year and -- well, there was a change in the agency,
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   and the financials were being handled by certain
   individuals that did it the wrong way. Then it was
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   turned over to Central Services. And that's why fiscal
   year 9, I think, is -- there's some -- there's got to be
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   inherent issues with that.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah. That's right.
                                                There has
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   to be. No doubt.
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         MR. PALMA: So that's where I think, you know,
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even going by fiscal year 09 is relatively almost

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useless.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I'd agree with that comment now that I think about it.

MR. PALMA: Best we can do is --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: So will the real number please stand up so we could be either 95 or 105 percent of that. That's really what Roger said a few minutes ago -- or Neal. That's the challenge.

MS. BLAKE: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: If we knew that number, it would be relatively easy. Then we could say, "Well, we've got a good chance that that will be the number next year. How do we even know whatever that number -- if it's an unknown number, then is that really going to be the number for 2011?

MR. BAIRD: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes.

MR. BAIRD: Doesn't the Board have to rely on staff for the numbers that they present to us? If that's the case, then if we rely on that number, then we meet our fiduciary requirements, which is a 95-105 percent. Then we can react accordingly to that number.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Well, I believe what we should do -- and I agree with you, Sam. I think what we should do is, quote, look at that number, the specific number

we're looking at, the 756. I think we need to operate around it. Then as the year goes on and as we move along, we have the opportunity to tweak it in some fashion once we get some additional numbers in.

So then the questions are that -- and I agree wholeheartedly. The whole industry is, you know, struggling right now. People that are still there right now are survivors. You know, doubly survivors.

But then again, if you come to, like, page 17, just to pick a number, well, take me. You know, take a D-12 license, which is 840 now. And if you went for an increase of 15 percent, it's 940. So is 100 bucks going to kill me? You know?

or let's go to Roger, I-10G, 720 now is going to 806, which is about 86 bucks. I mean, I'm just throwing that question out. I'm trying to put it down now on a smaller perspective. Does anybody want to pay more? No. But, you know, it's our job to make this decision.

MR. DeSANCTIS: Mr. Chairman, do we have a date on -- I don't recall what -- where these fees were at over the last eight -- seven, eight years.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I can tell you this. We've yo-yoed up and down. There was one year we could have cut to zero. We could have. We had enough income

coming in from various sources as far as licensing that we could have cut it for zero. We didn't, but we cut it, big number. I don't remember what it was. That's been quite a bit of years ago, Roger. Probably eight, ten years ago, in that range? Literally could have cut to it zero. I think we cut it 50 percent, if my memory serves me.

But I don't think we have any other choice, ladies and gentlemen. I think we need to use that 756 number, as distasteful as that might be, because that's the only number we have. Then make some basic decisions based on that. Then as time goes along, we get these numbers, we could always tweak it up or down. Again, that brings other issues like Roger says. So you tweak it midyear, 2011, are you really tweaking it much?

MS. McGILVERY: May I ask --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes, Neal.

MR. HANEY: One thing to bear in mind, certainly, you look at a D-8 going from 540 to 600, hundred bucks, and you look at the amount of revenue that we take in from dealers and salespeople, you're not increasing them a lot. But there's an awful lot of dealers out there looking at those number who have dealers licenses simply because they've had them. It's cheaper to keep them than it is to do the process all over again if they want

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CHAIRMAN WAIT: You're talking about me?

MR. HANEY: At some point they're going to reach a point where they're going, "You know what? I'm not going to renew it." And so for every four that renew and one that doesn't, you're at net zero.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Exactly.

MR. HANEY: Won't cost any -- won't save us any money in expenses.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Again, that's something you need to get a Ouija Board out for. It's a very viable comment. Because I myself sitting here five minutes ago was thinking that same thing. You know, do I put a grand up just to keep it, in essence?

MR. HANEY: Basically, that's what you're looking at.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Because you've got the bond to go with it. So it's more than a grand. It's a couple grand, getting close.

MR. HANEY: You're no spring chicken anymore.

One of these days, you're going to say I've had it.

MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Sorry. Catherine.

MS. McGILVERY: Mr. Chairman, if you issue the licenses and do the fee increases, how can you tweak a

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Page 58
   license if it's for a year?
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: You can't.
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          MS. McGILVERY: So how are you going to tweak it
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   the next year?
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          MR. WENDT: May I respond, Ross?
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Sure.
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          MR. WENDT: If I'm understanding all of our
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   options, the only reason we set our license fee once per
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   year, we have to do it fairly quickly because we'll
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   start the fiscal July 1. And then license renewals are
   throughout the year. I think mine's in February or
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   whatever. There are license renewals. So you can't
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   change that during the year.
          MS. McGILVERY:
                          Right.
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          MR. BAIRD: It's not fair.
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          MR. WENDT: Permit fees, the $120 we currently
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   charge for an installation of a manufactured home, we
   could move that. So we'd have some options during the
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   year to move it slightly, Catherine.
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          MS. McGILVERY: I see. So permits would be the
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   only things that could be tweaked, really.
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          MS. BLAKE: Well, permits, insignias, plan
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   reviews.
          MS. McGILVERY: Things that are one time.
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CHAIRMAN WAIT:

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Well, they're ongoing. But going

back over what Roger said, you know, I may make up a number, a brand that would be 12 and then halfway through the year, cut it back to 900. Then I'm going, well, "Why did I have to pay \$100 more than someone else?" You know? But, I mean, the world's never meant to be fair. So it can be done, but --

MS. McGILVERY: I have another question, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I'm sorry. You're hidden behind Paul. You're on the wrong side of the Paul. You need to put that hand out here. Do it like this. You're behind Paul's head.

MS. McGILVERY: When -- I'd like to back up to the situation where you remit figures to a company, and they come up with your totals and your bookkeeping.

MS. BLAKE: Well, we don't really -- it's called Central Service Bureau. It's a State agency. We don't remit anything to them. All of our revenue gets deposited into the General Fund, and it's coded by accounting codes that apply to OMH, for instance. And so they -- and then all expenditures that we make are reviewed here and signed off on telling them to go ahead and pay it, and it's also coded by which of those expenditure accounts to take it out of.

So we don't give them any figures. We just

give them deposits to make, and we give them bills to pay. And so then they track that through the State's accounting system and extract these numbers and then give them to us at the end of every month. Does that answer your question?

MS. McGILVERY: Yes. It's not like a company that does your utility bill and you do the readings and they do the figuring.

MS. BLAKE: No. We just make deposits. In fact, they come over here and pick them up from us, make the deposits, and then we -- they also pick up bills that we've authorized for payment.

to keep this thing moving forward. Again, I'll go back and make the comment. I think what we need to do, it's certainly our legal as well as fiduciary responsibility to keep it between 95 and 105. I don't think we have any other choice at this stage other than to deal with the \$756,000 number.

I think we need to -- this is my opinion.

I think we need to get it as close to 100 percent as we can, whether that's eight or nine or ten percent. My suggestion is to try to get it, because of the economic times and what's going on, I think it's important for us to show that we're trying to make this agency

self-supporting.

I personally would not want to be in this industry without someone who fulfills the same functions that OMH does, and we need it. I think it's a statement we need to make. So those are my comments on that to try to keep this thing moving forward and address this issue.

Well, I've opened I it up for conversation. It went mighty quiet.

MR. BAIRD: I don't know if I agree, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: That's fine.

MR. BAIRD: I don't know if I agree with the 100 percent. Keeping us above 95 percent is probably appropriate in my mind. If we go anywhere beyond that, because the numbers are just so questionable, I just -- I don't know if we need to do that. We are in uncertain times economically. Some numbers here we're questioning. We do need we do -- we have our responsibility. But we can meet that with the five percent. So that's my thoughts.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And, again, you need 95 percent appropriations. No question.

MR. PALMA: Mr. Baird, could you clarify what you mean by -- what numbers you're referring to?

MR. BAIRD: Just the numbers we talked about as Mr. Haney addressed earlier. The columns don't add up to 756. Not only that, but is the three percent accurate. Not only that, we've heard that if the one percent doesn't pass in two weeks, our whole decision could be up in the air. We don't know where we're coming from. We don't know what we're going to be dealing with. We don't know what agency we're going to be, if we're even going to be an agency. That's where I was coming from, just in general.

MR. PALMA: Well, I just wanted to clarify it.

Because whatever happens has no bearing on -- because the statutory requirement is what it is whether the agency is on its own or -- I mean the unit is on its own or part of another agency. So that should not factor into the decision whatsoever. The expenses have to be 95 percent. The fees will have to -- the revenue has to be 95 percent to 105 percent. Regardless if it's a stand-alone or part of another agency. So that should not factor in.

What I just wanted to clarify, just for future reference so we can work on the numbers, is are you uncomfortable with the 756 conjecture that Debra came up with?

MR. BAIRD: Well, just the fact that it's

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conjecture is what I was uncomfortable with.

MR. PALMA: What do you suggest that -- I mean, there's no other way to come up with that figure other than conjecture.

MR. BAIRD: Well, I'm okay with that figure, 756.

I just don't know why we have to go to 100 percent rather than 95 percent.

MR. PALMA: I just want to make sure that -because what I want to do is make sure we get you the
information. That's our job. I'd like for this year to
date figure -- I want to make sure to clarify that. If
there was another figure you were uncomfortable with, I
want to make sure we clarify it.

MR. BAIRD: It's the fact that it's just not certain. We just don't know. There's too many variables that come into play. It's a guess.

MR. PALMA: Right.

MR. WENDT: Roger, Mr. Palma is in January reporting estimated annual expenditures of 756. In February, it's a larger number. In March, it's a larger number even than that. So the most current one we have is actually -- where is that number? -- 862. Why wouldn't we pick that number instead of 856? Because we had a big insurance payment that month. I'm uncomfortable voting for any kind of a fee increase

based on the information I've got. I don't think we know what we're going to spend next year --

MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman.

MR. WENDT: -- until we have some kind of control over our expenses.

MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman and Board members, the only thing I would point you to as you consider this again is, if you look at the March report that's being referenced in the \$862,000, the other point that's important for you to look at there is, based on that estimated annual expenditure, that drops our 95-105 percent status down to 79.9 percent.

Again, we talked about that number may be slightly inflated for that month because of the big payout, and maybe it will level out through rest of the fiscal year.

But as you're considering fees, again, I used January as the baseline. Had I used March as the baseline -- and I didn't have those figures -- numbers at that time to use it for a baseline -- you would be looking at a much more significant fee increase because we're only operating at 79.9 percent.

So, again, as Mr. Baird pointed out, there are so many variables that we don't even know added to the ones we know. These are the best numbers we know to

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provide you. And I don't know what to say beyond that except that if you decide and you vote based on, you know, Mr. Baird's suggestion or his comments and we raise it five percent fee increase plus the three percent growth, you are not going to meet 95 percent if March is a better representation of where you're on target for.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Well, see, you just confirmed everything being said around here. Will the real number please stand up.

MS. BLAKE: Exactly. And I'm just reporting the numbers as we get them. I'm just --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: No. I understand.

MS. BLAKE: -- saying if you report, if you make that decision, when we look at this again in three months or on what frequency you decide, chances are, if March's numbers are the most accurate, you're not going to be hitting 95 percent, which is what the Board is tasked with doing.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I understand.

MR. BAIRD: Mr. Chairman, I don't think any number on here is going to correct 18 percent. It wouldn't get us to --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: No, it wouldn't. I agree. If that number is correct. Well, we have to deal with what

we have, I guess, and make a decision, right, wrong, or indifferent. Haven't heard much from you, Joe. So I'd like for your comments. I'd like to go around the table and get everybody's comments. We need to get around the table and see which direction we're getting so we can move forward.

MR. STEGMAYER: Well, Mr. Chairman, members, I would say that most of the comments made, I agree with. We -- in addition to not knowing the numbers, we also don't know, as has been pointed out, what expenditures could be modified somewhat, could be trimmed in a more difficult environment.

We also don't know about the growth. The growth could be more than three percent, if we're fortunate, for this coming fiscal year. And a lot of variables. Obviously, there's the financing bill, consumers, if the economy gets better, consumer confidence gets greater, if people sell existing homes to buy manufactured homes in the community. A lot of factors we can't possibly weigh. I think it probably is best, and especially since the way you explained it, we have the opportunity to change these, adjust these fees later.

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

MR. STEGMAYER: And why not take Mr. Baird's

approach and go with the five percent increase now and look at adjusting it later if we need to.

Because, again, not to state the obvious, but we all know that, given the economy, all the people involved in this industry are hurting, too, and there have been massive layoffs. And so no one's making money, I don't think, or very few people are making any money in the free enterprise system right now. I know we're not. So it's a difficult -- difficult environment, to say the least.

And so to add more cost, as modest as that might seem, is still a burden. I mean, we're looking at everything in our company, as modest as the expenditure cuts might seem. I'm looking at how many Fed Ex, how much postage we use, how much time people are spending on the phone, whether we provide cell phones, if we should provide a different method. So you look at every single thing you didn't look at at times when we were prosperous.

And I'm sure you'll all say the same. So I don't mean to state the obvious, but I think those are things that need to continue to be looked at.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Neal.

MR. HANEY: I just -- you've heard most of my comments before, but there is one more thing that I'd

like to maybe get some clarification on just to give myself some peace of mind.

I know through the Department of Fire,
Building and Life Safety, there are other functions that
they do that are not directly related to the manufacture
or inspection of manufactured housing. For instance,
they administer the hearing officer function. And I
guess what my question would be is are any of those
costs involved in any of this budget?

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

MR. HANEY: Okay. So there are those costs that are involved in this budget. My understanding, as I recall, is that there is also some funds being taken from the relocation fund to help cover some of those costs. Is that taken into account in the proposed revenue side of it?

MS. BLAKE: Yes. The portions of salary and other funds that are directly related to OMH that we depend on or use the relocation fund for have been backed out of the relocation fund and included in our OMH expenditures so that we could provide for you the best picture of, you know, should we be self-supporting.

MR. HANEY: So the total expenses, including those things, are included in the expenditures that are in these reports?

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MS. BLAKE: Correct.

MR. HANEY: But some of those expenses are being covered by withdrawals from the relocation fund.

MS. BLAKE: Correct.

MR. HANEY: So should they not be -- when we consider what we need to raise as revenue, should that not be considered as part of what we need to come up with? Because the net that we have to come up with, if we use the 756,000, a portion of that is being our cost associated with the administrative law judge and those types of things, and they are being covered by part of the funds that are being moved over from the relocation fund.

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

MR. HANEY: So the real number isn't 756. The net is something less than that.

MS. BLAKE: Well, the real number, we believe, is the 756. Assuming that --

MR. HANEY: Okay. But then on the revenue side, we have to include the money that's been taken out of the relocation fund. Is that not correct?

MS. BLAKE: It's not revenue, though. I mean, that fund exists today. And statutorily, we've been able to use it to help offset hearing costs, costs of inspection, and so on and so forth.

If I didn't report that number as part of expenditures, then that flips this whole chart around. Because we're not truly counting it as an expenditure, which it is. And then we're currently operating at a proration of about 115 percent. But I don't know that we should depend on that money from that fund source.

MR. HANEY: All right. I understand what you're saying. It's just not making sense to me that we as a Board are being asked to raise fees to cover expenses that are already being covered by another fund.

MS. BLAKE: I think that where we were coming from, where I was coming from on this, if we're assuming that we have to make decisions based on OMH being a totally self-supporting without additional support from funds like the relocation, so on and so forth, what does it actually take to operate revenue and expenses, OMH as a -- as Mr. Chairman says, as a stand-alone self-supporting. And that's why these figures are represented in this way.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: More questions, Neal?

MR. HANEY: My mama said if you can't say something nice, shut up.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Carlo.

MR. LEONE: Yeah, I'm listening here. You have some great comments coming through here. And, you know,

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I'm hearing all these different kind of percentages, 100 percent, 95, five percent. I'm a little confused myself on this.

Let me ask you a question. Can you carry this over until we get better figures, or is this -- no?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: May 15. Today is the 12th.

MR. LEONE: Okay. I want to be sure.

MR. HANEY: This is carried over from the last time.

MR. LEONE: Was it? I wasn't here last time.

All I can say is we got all different kind of figures

here. I really am a little confused on it, so I don't

know. Maybe we can go with what Joe says, with five

percent.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Sam? I know you've already stated five percent. Anything else to add? I know you have a lot to add, but that you choose to add.

MR. BAIRD: No. I think you all know where I stand.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Paul. You've been mighty quiet.

MR. DeSANCTIS: Again, you have good comments out there. I wish I had chicken bones or something at this point to throw.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Be just as accurate.

MR. DeSANCTIS: I'd love to think that things are

going to turn for the better production-wise. Because that's what everybody needs. We wouldn't be in this dilemma. But it doesn't sound like it. But some of the comments Mr. Stegmayer made and Mr. Haney, I really licensed to those. I wish with had a pie chart.

I might recommend that is it possible -- we don't really have time to come up with a way to raise some of the fees a certain percent and some nominally or not at all, specifically talking about the licensing.

And I don't like it, but at least it cash flows better with a business I run, too. And we're not doing very well. But, boy, when the money comes in, thank gosh, it goes right out the door, but at least on keeping things going. If it's a great month, you know, sock away.

So is there a way to look at fees that are more bearable and raise those fees more significantly, but lower when you considered that a transaction that's under way or being done is going to generate revenue as opposed to, say, raising it on licensee fees.

Because I agree there's that point where you open up that letter, you haven't been, producing and the money's not coming in, at that point where you say, "I'm in," throw in the towel, and the whole thing runs backwards.

MS. BLAKE: Yes. In answer to your question, we

did look at some of those things. We haven't got past page 16 yet. But in some of these other charts, you would see that -- for example -- let me get to one.

For example, on page 22. One of the things that we looked at adjusting -- as much as possible, we kept it consistently across the Board. But if you look at the top of page 22 under the Permit Fees section, and if you look at Installation Permits, you'll see that this is the 10 percent increase, which is seven percent increase plus three percent growth, which takes a permit from \$120 to 132.

If you look down a couple lines, you will see that installation permits for commercial factory-built buildings, because the industry is supporting a more significant increase and has told us so, we're increasing theirs 15 percent.

Again, Mobile Home Relocation -Rehabilitation Permit, because we're talking about
usually a very depressed economic population, currently,
we're charging \$100 for that permit. We're saying let's
not charge them anything -- or I mean let's charge them
a 50 percent reduction, 50 bucks. So we did include
some variables in there.

Parts of the licensing base that we have that is willing to absorb more of that cost, we assessed

it. And you'll remember our discussion is that a big source of revenue is the FBB permits, significant source. So we're raising that significantly more. And we've had talks with them, and they're accepting of that.

So, yes, we did apply some different methodology, depending on the different type of revenue source, and yet tried to be consistent at the same time.

MR. DeSANCTIS: Okay. And I did see that. But I don't know if that was clear. I did look over all these reports. And more specifically, if you look at page 17 and looking at, you know, New Licenses and Renewals.

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

MR. DeSANCTIS: That if we left that alone and actually chose to take some of these other items as far as current and, say, plan review and opt to raise that, say, by 50, with our lack of information, my gut feeling says we go to a 12 percent increase. And the reason why is I'd rather not have a succession of blows to the industry members. I mean, I hear, Sam, what you're saying with the five percent, but only if we're on the mark. I'd rather not be here again in a short while jumping this.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Do you have a comment, Scott?

Anything you'd like to remark on maybe what he was

saying?

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, Scott Butler representing the Arizona Housing Association. And I wanted to make two observations and maybe one suggestion sort of to the point that Paul's raised and other people have as well.

The first one is, at least historically over the years when the Board has set fees, it isn't an across-the-board we're going to do three percent of all fees. Typically, it is, in fact, a schedule based on the type of permit, type of license, etcetera, where the Board is going to actually approve an increase from \$100 to \$105 for that particular category.

And I think that's really the heart of what Paul's talking about, and other people are as well, is if it doesn't make sense, if licensing is flat as an activity and expenses don't go up and revenues don't go up, it doesn't make sense to be raising the licensing fees. All that is is imposing a burden where there's no additional expense being incurred by the agency. So, historically, I know going back into the '90's and certainly the early part of this decade, the -- what would be presented.

The second part of that, though, is that normally with a public entity, particularly when you're

looking at a statutory requirement like the 95-105, what the agency would normally give you is their proposed budget for fiscal year 2011. And that's the -- that's what you're going to look at for purposes of making a determination, not what the actual cash flow has been in some previous month. Because the whole point is you want to know based on what they're doing whether certain items are going to go up, down, whatever it may be. But then at least you have a total budget. You vote the fees based on that. If a third of the way through the year or halfway through the year, the budget as proposed has changed, then you adjust those fee categories at that time based on the changes in the budget.

So from the perspective here, I guess if -from -- if I were to offer a suggestion, the suggestion
would be do a modest percentage increase in the
non-license fees, ask the department as of your next
meeting, which will be after the beginning of the fiscal
year, to give you a budget for what they actually plan
to have for the next fiscal year, and then you're in a
position to make an adjustment on that.

But at least then you've done a modest fee increase on those fees that at least are easily adjustable. And if you have to go higher, you have to go higher. But at least you're not caught in the

scenario where people are talking about where a fee has gone up higher than it should have.

I think that's also important with respect to the fact that some of this is a HUD-mandated program; some of it isn't. And you'd really like to be able to see what is and what isn't from the perspective of which things cost money and which things don't.

So recognizing that the Board has to take some action today that at least makes it look like you're trying to address the 95 to 105 percent, the suggestion would be to do something relatively modest on non-license type fees and then get an actual budget. I think it's important to have the actual cash flow numbers, but the problem is if you know that the total rent for the year is \$50,000, you ought to be able to build a budget off of that. It doesn't really matter when it's paid. The same thing with most of the other expenses.

And that certainly would be helpful, I
think, to allow some latitude to the agency. Their
budget has been absolutely fluctuating constantly with
the legislature over the last two years. So it is hard,
I think, for them to do a budget probably until the
beginning of the fiscal year in July when they have a
chance to look at real numbers and so on. So that, to

be fair to them, you want to give them enough time to do that. But that would certainly be one option. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you very much for your thoughts.

Any additional, Paul?

MR. DeSANCTIS: No.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Catherine?

MS. McGILVERY: Well, one of my questions, Paul already brought up. Does it have to be across the board for everybody, or can there be different increases and some maybe no increases at all. Because I remember a couple of year back when we did this that not all of them got increases.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: We did that. Correct.

MS. McGILVERY: And maybe that might be. And I also agree that we should keep it the 95 percent if we are going to do it. So it's the five percent. Keep it as low as possible until we can get some -- see what happens.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. Well, I guess we have all the thoughts out on the table. So now I guess we need to make some basic decisions. But I will tell you that the one thing I've heard clearly around the table is a lower number, as Sam suggested, probably somewhere in

that five percent figure.

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Then to take it to the next level described by Paul as well as Scott and Catherine, is should we make that focus on other than, quote -- you know, rather than being all across the board, should we make our focus elsewhere if that five percent increase is what we're going to look at.

MR. DeSANCTIS: And Mr. Chair, that's what I was saying. Maybe that -- again, we don't have a pie chart. But that would be the key. Because if we take out the licensing activity --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah, it is.

MR. DeSANCTIS: -- if we look at, say, the 12, 15 percent, say, permits, will that get us to where this figure is on page 16.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Uh-huh.

MR. DeSANCTIS: You know what I'm saying? To reach the 95. Because if we go with just part of the fee structure and raise it by five, we're not going to come close --

MS. BLAKE: Right.

MR. DeSANCTIS: -- for sure. And I don't think there's enough good news coming out industry-wide to make a judgment that something is going to dramatically change.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: So is there anyone here who's brave enough to make a motion?

MR. BAIRD: Brave?

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Roger.

MR. WENDT: Mr. Chairman?

MR. WENDT: I'm not brave enough yet. But do we know enough about -- as an example, permit fees, if we would agree to double all the permit fees, how much revenue is that going to raise?

MR. DeSANCTIS: That's what I was saying.

MR. WENDT: We don't have enough data to pick and choose intelligently at this point, in my opinion.

MR. DeSANCTIS: Well, we have to look that way, Roger.

MR. WENDT: I've never done that.

MR. DeSANCTIS: I would make a motion to raise other than licensing new and renewal by the -- well, the 12 percent in the column. I'm looking at the numbers. The increase is here, and I don't see that as being so onerous, given that's at least coming with revenue coming in. That's a shot in the dark, I know.

MR. HANEY: Just to help you out with that, and I know somewhere these numbers are wrong. But look at the year to date numbers, they're almost split evenly, half of it coming in from fees and half it coming in from

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licensing based on the numbers that are here.
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          MR. BAIRD:
                      Right.
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          MR. HANEY: So if we're looking at doing a five
   percent increase across the Board, if we did a 10
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   percent increase in fees rather than licensing, we'd
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   have generally the basic same effect.
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          MR. DeSANCTIS: Okay. Gives us some idea.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Quickly look at it. Good
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   thought.
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          MR. DeSANCTIS: So that would equate to a 10
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   percent?
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          MR. HANEY: Yeah.
                             Whatever.
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          MR. DeSANCTIS: Essentially 10 percent.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Well, could we craft -- I mean,
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   what we're trying to make up is about $76,000 roughly?
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          MR. DeSANCTIS: Right.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Go from the 674 estimated to the
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   756 that is the number we're dealing with. And could
   there be a motion that that's what we want to do, but we
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   want the overall increase to be the -- to get us up here
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   to this five percent. So the five percent differential
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   is more like a $46,000 number or something.
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          MR. DeSANCTIS: My idea was just to -- for
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   whether it's a manufacturing entity or retailer, to load
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   this in a different way so the net would come out the
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same. They wouldn't pay -- they're not here around us, but they wouldn't pay what they would pay in renewal, or these fees would be made up elsewhere but with cash flow better.

MR. BAIRD: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes.

MR. BAIRD: I think what I heard Mr. Palma saying, or I'm pretty sure he's saying, was that he thinks the Board should pass some type of increase so we can show that we're trying to meet the 95 percent. But he also said that until we know what the actual budget is, we should make that a nominal amount. And both of those made a lot of sense to me.

He didn't say how confident he was in the 756, because it's based upon cash flow. And it depends on which month you look at, but a budget would be a budget. We all know what budgets are. We know what expenses are. If you look at those, we might be able to make a more accurate judgment after we had that. But in the meantime, we could show that we are trying to meet a certain level.

These permit fees, insignias, who bears the costs of those? Well, it's the consumer. Of course, they also bear the cost of license fees, but in a different way. These are directly to customers. And we

need as many customers as we can get now. So I don't know what I'm saying other than just saying I'm thinking out loud.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Well, and I also agree with your comments as well as Scott's. I think we need to come up with some sort of number that just buys us some time until we can get to the September meeting, see the actual budget for this coming year, and then decide if we want to make a tweak. I think there could be a consensus of that around the table.

So the question is do you do five across the Board, punish everyone, or do you do 10 percent, just using Neal's rough number of -- if we did 10 percent, let's say, on the permit side, permitting side versus the other side, would that bring us up to this 95.7 percent? If that's the direction we're going, we could say, you know, whether it came out 10.4 percent or 9.2 percent, we could give them the authority to find out what that number is. I'm positive that Debra has some actual numbers in that regard.

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: It would just take her a little while to do that calculation to make up, let's say, for the five percent overall. That's about -- what did I say? -- 46,000 or whatever it is. And so if it took her

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11 percent or 9 percent on the permit side, we could
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   give them that authority to do that if that's the
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   direction we're going. But no one's brave enough to
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   make a motion yet. So --
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          MR. STEGMAYER: Maybe in interest of moving this
   along before my son has to go to college -- he's only in
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   sixth grade -- I would submit a motion that we pass a
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   five percent fee increase at this time.
          MR. BAIRD: I second the motion.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: And that's across the Board?
                                                         Ιs
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   that what you're saying?
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          MR. STEGMAYER: Yes. As proposed here, yes.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: OKAY. So we have a first; we
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   have a second. Discussion, please. I think it's been
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   discussed to death, but -- no further discussion.
                                                       All
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   those in favor, say "Aye."
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                 (All save one responded "Aye.")
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Any opposed?
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          MR. WENDT:
                      No.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          Okay. Motion carries. Well, I
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   guess it's not pretty, but we gave birth, huh?
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                All right. Next item. Recovery Fund.
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   Fund balance and pending plans updated?
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          MS. SOLIERE: There's a tab in your booklet for
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   Recovery Fund. And there's actually two spreadsheets
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there. If we could look at Number 27 first. I've broken this down into claims that are pending payment and what priority they go in. Three claims that are pending an ALJ decision and one claim that's still waiting for a hearing.

You'll see that current balance as of May 4 is 33,071.69. The first claim that needs to be paid is for 72,210. So that leaves us 39,138 short. We've calculated that an estimate of 10,453 is going into the fund each month. At that rate, it will take four months for us to pay off that first claim. Once we pay it off, we'll be back down to 2,673.

And I've gone along all of these in that same way. At the end of the day, it's going to take about 17 months to pay all of these claims.

MR. BAIRD: So it's, like, September of '11?
MS. SOLIERE: Yes.

Now, if you turn to the second spreadsheet, Number 28, there is approximately \$75,000 that's invested in the State Treasury right now. That brings in about \$60 a month in interest.

MR. BAIRD: 60.

MS. SOLIERE: Yeah. \$60 a month. So you guys have the choice of making the decision to divest that money, bring it back to the fund, and we can use that to

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pay off claims. So on this sheet, I've done the same
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   thing as the one before, only I'm using the number
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   106,315 as the starting point. So we would actually be
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   able to pay all these claims off in approximately 10
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   months.
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          MR. BAIRD: So February of '11. We could move up
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   seven months.
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          MS. SOLIERE: Right.
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          MR. BAIRD: But we lose $60 times --
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          MR. BUTLER: 600 bucks.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT:
                          Roger.
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          MR. WENDT: Are there more claims expected to
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   come in?
          MS. SOLIERE: There are some. The only one that
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   we've got scheduled for actual hearing right now,
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   there's only one. That will be in June. But I would
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   guess that there probably will be more. Although I
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   don't have an exact number.
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          MR. WENDT: Yeah. I'm just --
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          MS. SOLIERE: Yes.
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          MR. WENDT: -- anecdotal. But is the curve going
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   down, or is it coming up, or do we have a feel for it?
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         MS. SOLIERE: It seems like it's coming down, I
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   would say, just because there's only one scheduled right
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   now.
         In the past there have been a lot of them
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scheduled at once waiting for hearing. It seems to be
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   slowing down a little bit.
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          MS. BLAKE:
                      I can add to that that on your
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   financial report, page 11, it tracks complaints. So --
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          MR. BAIRD:
                      What page?
          MS. BLAKE: Page 11. Currently, we have 25 open,
 6
 7
   active complaints. I don't know why I share that,
   because I can't tell you what percentage of complaints
8
   end up in Recovery Fund. It just depends.
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          MS. SOLIERE: It depends. It could be all of
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   them.
          It could be none of them.
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          MS. BLAKE:
                      I would say the percentage typically
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   is low unless you have a situation like we had,
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   unfortunately, in the past with a particular dealer.
15
   But it's a low number of complaints, which is lower than
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   it's been in many, many, many months.
                So I know it's all relative because homes
17
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   aren't selling at the same rate they used to. But I
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   would say it would be a small percentage. You know, if
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   it's 10 percent, you know, we're looking at three
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   possible recovery claims.
          MS. McGILVERY: May I ask a question?
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Please, Catherine.
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          MS. McGILVERY: Please refresh my memory of what
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   income goes into the Recovery Fund. What are the
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sources of revenue for the Recovery Fund? MS. SOLIERE: There's the cash bond interest, 2 which averaged last month at about \$400. There's \$30 per unit sold fees that are also deposited. And then also there's a \$10 fee on license renewals right now that's going in. So every time someone renews their license, they submit an extra \$10 to you for the Recovery Fund. MS. McGILVERY: That's in addition to their license fee? MS. SOLIERE: Yes.

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12 MR. WENDT: Mr. Chairman?

13 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes.

MR. WENDT: I'd like to make a motion to divest that money and pay some claims.

16 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Is there a second?

I'll second it. 17 MR. HANEY:

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. Any discussion? All those 18 in favor, say "Aye." 19

(All responded "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Motion carried. Okay. Thank That was an easy one. Making up for all the heavy time on fee structure.

MR. WENDT: Make time for the standards.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah. I agree.

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amount.

Okay. Bonding requirement. Standing item. 1 2 I'm looking at a couple of pages in our final tab in our 3 booklet here. I'm just reading down through it. MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman --CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes. MS. BLAKE: -- and members, if I can interrupt 6 7 your reading, we have with us, as you know, Scott 8 Butler, Ken Anderson, and Dave Roe, who are prepared to 9 address this topic with you --10 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Perfect. 11 MS. BLAKE: -- and answer any questions that you 12 have. 13 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you. MS. BLAKE: Welcome. 15 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Whoever would like to go first. 16 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Scott Butler. 17 18 What we've submitted for the Board is a 19 Resolution relating to bonding. And if I may take just 20 a minute to do a little background discussion on that, 21 approximately a year ago, this Board was, I think, 22 seriously considering raising the bonding amount, which 23 is currently at \$25,000, to a significantly higher

And I think it's fair to say that there was

a lot of concern by everybody who's a licensee in the industry about the economic consequences of doing that, including concerns that some people simply would be unbondable, not because of any action they'd taken, but simply because their financial condition wasn't sufficient to get a bond company to write a much larger bond than \$25,000.

And at that time, we had indicated to the Board that we thought it was a much better route to start looking at third party escrows as a way to try to cut off the very, very large claims that were being made and also reduce the pressure to try to raise the bond amount in order to cover those claims.

Now, as you know, in the past year the Recovery Fund pretty much has been completely swept as a result of claims coming in, many of which were very large claims, and it was interesting that the current report, you have a \$79,000 claim, which I'm assuming is a whole house kind of a claim, because that's a very large claim if it's something else. So that issue is still there.

Secondly, we have a bill, House Bill 2473, at the Legislature, which certainly was the Association's preference, the primary reason being that it would put everything in the statute, and, two, it

gave the Board of Manufactured Housing and the Office of Manufactured Housing statutory authority to work on rules, have a task force, and so on.

Because right now, there is no authority for the Board or the Office to work on rules or anything like that related to third party estimates. All we have in the existing statute is the requirement that each licensed dealer or broker must have a trust or escrow account. But they control it, and there is no third party requirement in there at all.

That bill, as reported on, passed the House. It did not get voted on on the floor of the Senate. I think from the Association's standpoint, the legislative route is still our preference, and we're certainly going to try to start that again in the next legislative session. But it's going to be a brand new legislature with quite a bit of turnover, so nobody knows what's going to happen.

We therefore went back and said, well, is there something that we can do in connection with the bonding issue that would allow the Board to take some action which in the future would create higher bond or other ways of securing customers' earnest money and at the same time still leave it open so that if the legislature acts, the Board can then recede and work

with the legislature.

So what we put together for you is a suggested Resolution. Now, the bond amount is in your rules. So in order to change the bond amount, you do have to go through rule-making. We confirmed that with Debra. So this Resolution basically is designed for the Board to direct the Office of Manufactured Housing to start rule-making on this subject.

Basic concept we have in the Resolution is that the bond amount would be increased to \$100,000 for dealers and brokers as of a year from now, July 1 of 2011. But that any licensee who, through their trust account and by having their trust account audited and turning that audit in with their renewal, any licensee that was using third party escrows for their new home transactions and for the used home transactions at 50,000 and above would not have to -- they'd have a waiver of that increased bond amount. So their bond would stay at \$25,000, just what it is now.

Again, our goal here is to try to prevent huge drastic problems for industry members, which is what will happen if the bond amount goes up with nothing else, and at the same time try to promote much better safeguards for customers by using third party escrows. I think we all recognize that the difficulty which you

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just discussed on the Recovery Fund item is that the Recovery Fund is not going to be available to pay any kind of significant claims for the next 12 months other than what you've got in the pipeline. That creates a serious risk that people will start suing.

Our whole system that's been developed through the Office of Manufactured Housing and through the Board is designed to have adequate administrative remedies for customers who are harmed by what a licensee does. That's why we have the customer complaint process. We have the consumer complaint process. We've historically had the Recovery Fund. But without that Recovery Fund, it is certainly conceivable that judges will start saying this is no longer an adequate system to protect the customer.

So our suggestion to you is to do something like what we've put in the Resolution. Again, it doesn't get anything immediate. Neither would the bill that was running in the legislature. It wouldn't have been effective until a year from now either. But at least it gets some action in place to start trying to protect customers' earnest money from further major claims where there's no real remedy for them anymore in the system.

And with that, I'd be happy to answer your

questions on the specifics that you have on be Resolution. Again, the rule-making will take however long it ill take assuming you direct the Office to start doing that.

MR. HANEY: Mr. Butler, part of that or accompanying that legislation was the establishment of a small group to establish escrow requirements, procedures, and things like that. And you -- did I hear you correctly saying we can't do that without that legislation?

MR. BUTLER: Certainly if you read the statute on the Board's powers and duties, without the language that was in 2473, there is nothing in that statute that authorizes the Board of Manufactured Housing to adopt rules relating to third party escrows.

MR. HANEY: So at this point if we were to require them to use third party escrows, we still would not have any guidelines?

MR. BUTLER: That's correct. The disadvantage -I mean, let's be real candid. The disadvantage of doing
it through the bonding requirement is that each licensee
will be on their own to go out and find an escrow agent,
set up whatever arrangement they can with that escrow
agent.

That's why we said our preference was

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clearly to do the bill, which allowed everybody to have a single set of rules adopted by the Board. But, yeah, you're absolutely correct. Under this approach and given the Board's current authority under the statute, the only thing you can do is say, "Here's a new bonding amount, but if you meet certain conditions, you don't have to pay the new bonding amount."

The difficulty, frankly, is that people are going -- licensees are going to be on their own to set up those third party escrows, and there really isn't anything the Board can do. Now, I should say declarations are licensed either by the Department of Financial Institutions if they're bank or by the Department of Insurance if they're title company or escrow company. So they are licensed, and they do have their own requirements that they have to follow. So it's not like they're completely unregulated.

But the Board, without legislative authority, doesn't have the power to impose rules on its licensees as to what they can and can't do with those escrow companies.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: But the reality, I believe,

Scott, is -- forget the angst for the moment, but

certainly if I owned an office down in Yuma Arizona,

every single one of them would love to have me bring

them our business. Because they're the real estate industry, so to speak. So trying to negotiate or set something up with them would be a cakewalk, in my opinion.

MR. BUTLER: Yeah. Certainly in the course of working at the legislature, we've talked to the association for the title companies. They've expressed a lot of interest and would have to set up models for handling homeowner transactions where there's no land involved since the current model is primarily a real estate-based model. But nobody has indicated they have a problem with doing that --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Exactly.

MR. BUTLER: -- whatever it costs. Again, from our perspective, the drawback or the advantage of the legislation was that you were able to have task force through the Office authorized by the legislature and rule-making by the Board authorized by the legislature. So you were able to go ahead and make sure that people weren't doing fun and games that try to circumvent the system.

So, admittedly, this is not as good. And as I said, we certainly intend to go back to the legislature next January. But at least it represents a step forward by the Board to try to address what is now

a really serious problem with respect to customers' earnest money.

MR. HANEY: As a representative on the board of the land-lease communities, there have been a number of our membership who has asked me over the last -- since this was first brought up last year how many of these losses in the Recovery Fund have occurred in land-lease communities where it's basically a park owner, either through the park or through the other entities that he also controls, selling homes.

And they feel that it's -- it becomes a -I guess you can't really call it a punishment, but
certainly an additional cost to them, to a portion of
the industry, that to the best of my knowledge has not
been a cause of any of any problem. I could be wrong
there. There may be some parks that have been included
in some of the these Recovery Fund claims. And so there
is a little concern from our industry.

And I don't see in the Resolution, and I'm not sure how you would be able to do it anyway, of carving out those in-park sales that don't -- that aren't -- the big losses have come from independent retailers basically selling not into land-lease communities.

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Haney, we know

that over, say, the last ten years there have been a few broker's transactions that resulted in big claims.

Because, obviously, a broker who absconds with the earnest money creates the same problem as a dealer does.

But you're correct. Within the scope of what this Board has statutory authority to do, I don't know of any way to carve that out. What this Resolution essentially does is say if you're a park owner and it's cheaper for you to get the \$100,000 bond and don't worry about the escrows, you're entitled to do that. And that's really the choice that park owners would have.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Also the advantage if you found a home, a pre-owned home, less service fee.

MR. BUTLER: Right. This -- the third party escrow language here tracks what was in the bill. But we are -- we've already discussed that with MHCA, which is that any lower value in park sales can be done through the trust account anyway. So it's -- it really becomes -- for park owners, it's a choice of is the bond cheaper than converting to an escrow system. If it is, then that's probably what they will do.

MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman -- oh, I'm sorry.

MR. BAIRD: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I think that I would and I think the Board would be well-advised to hear from staff on their recommendations to

this Resolution.

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CHAIRMAN WAIT: Next.

MS. BLAKE: Well, that wasn't my comment, though. I'll certainly speak to it.

My comment was, you know, in this current list of Recovery Fund claims, there were two instances where they were brokers. I don't know if it was parkowned, but both of those claims, one was 90,000, one was 120,000 that were paid out of the Recovery Fund.

And I guess the point to remember with our broker licensees is, currently, they post a zero bond.

There's no bond --

MR. HANEY: Oh, strictly broker license. Yeah.

MS. BLAKE: There's no bond for a broker license.

15 We have had a few, according to the Licensing

16 Department, DA, regular dealer licenses, switch over to

17 the broker because they couldn't meet the bonding going

18 forward for whatever reason. So for whatever

19 consideration, that information is helpful.

And to answer Sam's question, you know, in reading the Resolution, I mean, the department -- I'll speak for Gene and me, I guess.

MR. PALMA: Yes. Please do.

MS. BLAKE: You know, we're here to serve the Board. And reading the Resolution, you know, my concern

was about the burden on already reduced staff here. But in getting clarification from Scott, the audit process was my biggest concern, and that's been addressed. The burden for that will be transferred from the department or not burdening us to the licensee.

So, I mean, I don't believe we have opinion one way or the other. I think we agree that the bonding has been a huge drain on our resources, because chasing after surety bonds to support recovery for the Recovery Fund, Beth and her staff has spent a lot of time with. And so anything the Board can do to help protect that, you know, we definitely would be supportive.

MR. BAIRD: Mr. Chairman, we do have the \$25,000 for almost all licensees.

MS. BLAKE: Everybody but brokers.

MR. BAIRD: Everybody but brokers. And that's an issue we'll probably address here.

But I'd like to ask Ms. Soliere, of the bonds that we've tried to go after the past few years, how many has that been that we've been able to collect money from?

MS. SOLIERE: We've collected \$157,626 worth.

MR. BAIRD: Those are based on \$25,000 bonds?

MS. SOLIERE: Yes.

MR. BAIRD: What period of time was that?

MS. SOLIERE: January of '08.

MR. BAIRD: So if those bonds would not have been 25,000, but they would have been 50,000, then we wouldn't be in the hole in our accounts.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Exactly.

MR. BAIRD: I think that's what brought up this whole issue.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Absolutely.

MR. BAIRD: If it had been \$100,000, our fund would be just where it was before pretty much.

Certainly not in half the shape that it is now. So the point is, looking at increased bonds, no one wants to increase the bond. And it's a cost of doing business.

However, what is the real reason for the bond? In my mind, it's to make sure that the customer is protected and this person deserves to be in the business that he's in and he's responsible enough to respond to the needs of the customer. So -- and the surety bond is one way of assuring that.

Now is not a good time, obviously, to force anyone to do anything that will cost them more expenses. But we've proved to ourselves over the past couple of years that we're not doing a good job with this as an industry. So what could we do?

I've done some research. Going from 25,000

to \$50,000 doesn't do a lot as far as requirements. It doubles the fee, so instead of two or three hundred dollars, it's four or six hundred bucks. I may be off by a hundred dollars here or there, but that's what I've been told. So that's where I was coming from.

From that point of view, and for us to realize and understand that, hey, you know, we wouldn't have these problems if the bonds were a little more reasonable. And we'd be two hundred and some thousand dollars better if we had bonds -- or at least \$50,000 better if we'd had a bond on the broker who is doing the same type of transaction as the other licensees are required to do.

MR. DeSANCTIS: Mr. Chair, the only thing I'd point out is, given the timing, I agree with maybe up to 50,000. But 100,000, you would knock so many people out just because from here to then, where they would have been able to qualify, not necessarily as much the net worth going down, but just the ambivalence of trying to get a \$100,000 bond.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: I have to -- I believe I'm making the point correctly, they can stay with \$25,000 bond if they go to a third party.

MR. DeSANCTIS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: So, I mean, there's no increase.

There's going to be some sort of fee charged, but, you know, as an escrow officer or title company, whoever it is, I don't know what that fee necessarily is, but it's a per transaction fee. And if that protects our industry's integrity to be able to back up and sell the loans, then, you know, I don't see how it's any real big cost to anybody to do that.

MR. DeSANCTIS: I wasn't making a comment on the Resolution.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay.

MR. DeSANCTIS: But I thought just for sake of discussion. The only thing I would bring up, Mr. Chair, to the Resolution, and I just don't have an idea of how -- we just got over talking about fees, and now we're saying an audited trust account report. What -- does anybody have an idea what we'd be looking at there for a CPA audit?

MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Roe could speak, because he does those today. I don't know if he pays.

MR. ROE: Yeah. I'm Dave Roe with Kingman Quality Homes, a small independent retailer. Very small now. I do escrow. I've done it for eight years. Yeah, there's a fee, cash, depending on the cash amount of the deal, depends on the fee. But it could be \$75 on a cash deal to two or three hundred dollars.

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I look at it as an insurance policy. My customer comes in, and they make the check to the title company. They don't make to the Kingman Quality Homes. It's been working. I get a HUD settlement sheet that help was my audits, where, you know, I just hand Don or whoever is doing it the HUD settlement sheets. That's from escrow. They're regulated, like you guys were saying. It works. I mean its a no-brainer.

I understand what Mr. Haney's saying. On their end, I don't understand their industry as much as I do on my end as far as in-park stuff. But as far as a small independent retailer, \$100,000 bond, right now, my bonding company says you've got to have double the amount of liquidity to qualify for that bond. So that's \$200,000.

Also, my bonding company gave me a suggestion to go with what the auto dealers are doing. And that's a grandfather. I mean, if you've got a history with a particular retailer or something, leave them alone if they've got a history and they haven't got any violations with a trust account escrow account, any claims. And anybody that's coming in that doesn't have a history, okay, they fall under that.

But, I mean, we've got some small individual retailers right now that are suffering. And

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to implement this bonding, I mean, guys, I'm all for trying to get our standards up. I'm one of the biggest promoters for it. Right now, certain things right now could kind of eliminate some guys that -- out of no control of they are own. They don't have any control of their financials right now. So, I mean, that's --

But the escrow works. I'm a proven fact of it. I mean, the department knows our history. It works. And I was just very disappointed to see it got shot down. It needs to get fired back up.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes, Scott.

MR. BUTLER: Specifically to Paul's question, at least in terms of writing the Resolution, the theory is if your escrow company offers the auditing service, that's fine. All we're really saying ist hat when you file your renewal application, if you want to keep your bond at \$25,000, you need to file an audited statement on your trust account that shows that you were doing the third party escrow.

MR. DeSANCTIS: That's what I was sort of getting at as we were talking about fees.

MR. HANEY: What is an audited trust account? By whom?

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1 MR. DeSANCTIS: CPA? 2 MR. BUTLER: Title? 3 MR. DeSANCTIS: Oh, title company. I was not saying to look at all the financials. 4 5 MR. BUTLER: You could use anybody. I mean, if 6 you have a bank, they will do it for you as part of your 7 bank services. We're not saying that you've got to have 8 the right to do it. It just means somebody is 9 certifying that your trust account records show that 10 you're doing the third party escrows for the homes that 11 are required to be covered. And that's all the 12 department needs. We just didn't want them to use any of their audit services to have to do this. So you have 13 14 to turn it in to show them that that's what you've done. 15 MR. BREEN: Question for you. 16 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes, sir. 17 MR. BREEN: I'm Jim Breen from Factory Expo Home 18 Centers. I'm a retailer. 19 Something that wasn't addressed in this 20 document here, if a dealership did pay for more bonding, 21 would they continue to contribute to the Recovery Fund? 22 Or if they went into an escrow situation? 23 MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, if I could respond to 24 that.

Yeah.

CHAIRMAN WAIT:

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MR. BUTLER: In the bill, 2473, the legislature modified the way the Recovery Fund works. Without legislation, you can't change the way the Recovery Fund works. So anything that the Board does on bonding does not alter the requirements that contribute to the Recovery Fund. You have to have the legislature do that. There's no other way around that. The only control the Board has is over the surcharge is the amount of the surcharge fee.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And that's max \$30.

MR. BUTLER: So, again, we prefer the bill in the sense that it cleans up a lot of the Recovery Fund issues. But you can't do that through Board action.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Roger.

MR. WENDT: We can set the fees that are going into the Recovery Fund, though; correct?

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: But no more than \$30.

MS. BLAKE: I think that's the amount.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And it's been \$30 ever since --

MS. BLAKE: Taken it down to 15 --

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah.

MS. BLAKE: -- by this year and back up to 30,

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MR. BUTLER: Question regarding that. And I

don't know how the fee setting works, but if a dealership sells three homes a month and they're going to pay, say, an average depending on type of escrow transaction, whether it involves real estate or a home only, a home only, if it's \$150, if we're paying a title company \$450 as opposed to paying a title company, why wouldn't we put that in the Recovery Fund, continue the system that we have? Why use a title company?

MR. BAIRD: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure if all the issues that are involved in the Recovery Fund. Payouts were involved that an escrow would solve -- escrow company would solve. There's some outright fraud issues that were involved in it. And that's the fact whether you've got your system that we have now or if you have an escrow company. So I think that may be -- the \$30, that may be why it's still there, because it covers everything.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Well, my sense on this, in reading through it, it certainly is a step in the right direction. It's something we've been looking at and talking about for quite some time just because of what's happened as it relates to the Recovery Fund, especially with that one specific dealer. And I think we need to do whatever we need to do to try to shore that up.

I mean, right now, we're looking at, quote,

at least ten months to in order to pay off the claims 1 2 that are there. We've got some, quote, perhaps legal 3 liabilities hanging over us because of that. So any steps we can take. And I don't see how this, you 4 know -- if the bonding amount can stay at 25 grand if 5 you go to a third party escrow, I believe that getting 6 7 the title company -- select Chicago Title just for a 8 name -- you do your -- all your home closing escrows through them, and in the end of the year, they write you 9 10 a letter and say you did them all.

I believe that's all the requirement is. You don't have to buy -- I think this is something we ought to really back and support, personally.

MR. BAIRD: I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes.

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MR. BAIRD: And I think I'm agreeing with what you're saying. But if we -- what Mr. Butler was saying is it requires the legislature to set new law for us to be able to change the amount to \$100,000.

MR. HANEY: No.

MS. BLAKE: No.

MR. BUTLER: Again, your staff can tell you, but the bonding amount is in the Board rules. So you have to do a rule-making to change the bonding amount. So all this is is a change to the bonding amount with

certain conditions attached. You have to do that through rule-making. So the Resolution directs your staff at the agency to start that rule-making.

MR. BAIRD: And the rule making process consists of?

MS. BLAKE: Thank you for asking that. It's a process to go through. It has to go through Berg and the whole rule review. Currently, the Governor recently signed an extension to the moratorium on rule changes which extends it through 2011. However, our director, Gene, can make a request of the Governor to approve a rule packet change. And in this case, because it's consumer protection, we probably -- I mean, it's obviously up to the Governor. But we would have a good basis for taking it forward to protect consumers. So -- And if I may, just to confirm, Ross, the statute does say the Board sets the fee on the amount

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you.

that a dealer pays in, and the cap is \$30.

MS. BLAKE: And -- because the only other thing, if the Board's leaning towards or ready to further discuss and vote on the Resolution, I only have one recommended change to it. And that's on the bottom of page 29, second to the last sentence, where it says, "The office may immediately and summarily suspend the

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                                                        Page 111 -
   licensee for failure to perform." I would want that
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   changed to "shall."
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          MR. WENDT: And your rationale is?
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          MS. BLAKE:
                       That way, it's consistently applied.
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   We're not making the decision. Failure to perform,
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   summarily suspended. It's cleaner for us.
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          MR. PALMA: I only have one concern, is that --
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   that's obviously the Board's discretion whether to
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   approve this or not. It's just that there is a fiscal
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   impact on the agency regarding submitting rules, as you
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   well know my financial situation already. So just --
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   just so you'll be aware.
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          MR. BUTLER: Costs money to do a rule.
          MS. BLAKE: Shall we go back to fee increase
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15
   again?
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: No. Please don't.
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          MS. BLAKE: Just kidding.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: A general question, understanding
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   everything you said, what would it take? Six months?
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   year?
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          MS. BLAKE:
                       To prepare the whole packet?
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah. To go through this
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   process, as a guess, clearly a guess.
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Well, I've been involved in rule

MS. BLAKE: I don't --

MR. PALMA:

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packets that have taken approximately -- the least has been eight months. The most has been two plus years. It's hard to say. Just the content, the staff you're working with. This would be GRRC. So they'd probably be quicker than the AG's. It's hard to say, but that's the time frame I've been involved in.

MS. BLAKE: And if it's a limited rule packet where we're not trying to put in a lot, just focuses on this, I'm not certain, but we could probably have it approved -- and, again, we don't have any control over -- by the July 1, 2011, implementation. Because that's better than, you know, a year away.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Well, I think, like a comment earlier, is consumer protection.

MS. BLAKE: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: And it really doesn't substantially change the cost to anyone. They could choose that higher bond or stay where they're at. I realize there's a transaction cost involved. And then we have some great history to back up why we would like to have this in place due to, you know, the claims and right now exceeding our ability to pay them.

Roger.

MR. WENDT: Move to adopt the resolution.

MR. DeSANCTIS: I second.

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Page 113 • 1 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Is that with the word "shall" or "may"? 2 3 MR. WENDT: "Shall." 4 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Did your second include "shall"? 5 MR. DeSANCTIS: My second includes "shall." 6 CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. Discussion, please. 7 MR. HANEY: Okay. At this point where we are if 8 it's approved, this is a Resolution we move forward, but 9 this isn't the language necessarily that we're going to 10 end up with. We still have to develop the language. We 11 still have to develop the package. The language has to 12 be approved by the Board. You've got to take the 13 package to the Governor's Office. 14 MR. PALMA: Yes. 15 MR. HANEY: Governor's got to approve it, then 16 move forward. 17 MR. PALMA: The Governor has to approve it because of the moratorium. As Debra mentioned, it will 18 have to be a public safety issue. Of course, this is a 19 20 consumer protection issue. So I would think in light of

MR. HANEY: So at this point where we are is we're saying, yes, we'd like to move forward with this, but we're going to need final language and the

that, that the Governor's Office would approve it, but,

again, at their discretion.

Governor's approval before we can even go to rule-making.

MS. BLAKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Absolutely.

MR. WENDT: Neal, the experience we've had here with rules before is it has to come back to us twice in its final language before we can move it on. So, yeah, it's just to move forward.

MR. HANEY: See, I've been here on the Board for years.

MR. BAIRD: So I see this as the threat that we have to a licensee is, if they don't start using the escrow companies as of January 1, they will all have to pay -- they potentially could have to pay a \$100,000 bond in July when they renew. Is that right?

MR. STEGMAYER: But this Resolution is not going to -- this rule-making is not going to get done by that time.

MR. BAIRD: Yeah, but it could be.

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, we put in the January

1 date simply as the way people have a target date. The

rule-making package might come out with a different

date. It's whatever the Board says. But the bottom

line is what you're saying is some period of time before

people's renewals, they have to have been doing the

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third party escrows in order to avoid the increased
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   bonding. And you want to give people at least several
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   months notice. That's why we change -- the Board would
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   change that in the rule-making package if you want.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. Any further discussion?
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   All those in favor, say "Aye."
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                 (All responded "Aye.")
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Any opposed?
                                        Carries the same.
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                All right. Thank you. Next item, call to
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   the public.
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          MR. BAIRD: While we're here --
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yes.
                                Sure.
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          MR. BAIRD: -- I would like to propose another
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   motion that the one licensee that does not require a
   bond, we would now require them to have a bond.
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          MR. DeSANCTIS:
                          Broker.
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          MR. BAIRD:
                      The broker. I can see no reason why
   we wouldn't. They're going to pay -- going to cost the
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   Recovery Fund $200,000. So I would recommend that we
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   cause that broker classification to be required as all
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   other licensees.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Great. I certainly --
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          MR. BAIRD:
                      $25,000.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: So is there a second on that?
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          MR. HANEY: I'll second it.
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CHAIRMAN WAIT: Any discussion? All those in favor, say, "Aye."

(All responded "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Motion carries. Thank you, Sam. That was a good thought.

And I wanted to thank you, very much, Ken and Scott and the industry in general to come up with this and move this thing forward.

MR. BUTLER: We just saw something that works.

CHAIRMAN WAIT: Well, the good news is you guys did and the Attorney General didn't.

All right. Call to the public.

And before announcement of our next meeting, I would like to say that we did a lot of work today, and it was a good meeting. And I want to really thank the steps that have been taken by both Debra as well as Gene to have this developed so that we have something that's getting to be more and more usable for us as a Board member. And then the next step would be getting it in hand a little ahead of time so we really start playing with this thing and have a full understanding before we come to the meeting. I want to thank you very much. And we continue to take the steps to have our numbers agree. So I look forward to having the columns of revenue, expenses, etcetera. So I give

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my hat off to you. Thank you very much.
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          MS. BLAKE: Thank you.
          MR. PALMA: Thank you, you're welcome. And we'll
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   definitely look a little harder at those numbers, make
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   sure that they are what they are.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you.
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          MR. PALMA: Continue to improve. Again, any
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  suggestions are welcome.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: That's what you said in the last
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   meeting, and you proved it this meeting.
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         MR. PALMA: Thank you. Due to their efforts.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Yeah. I understand.
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                All right. Next meeting date would be
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   what? September something.
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          MS. BLAKE: Mr. Chairman, do you want it in
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   September? Because August would be, you know, the
   three-month. I know we kind of got off kilter here.
         CHAIRMAN WAIT: No. September.
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         MS. BLAKE: All right.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Unless something earth-shaking
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   came along. August is not a good month to have a full
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   participation of the Board usually.
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          MS. BLAKE: I don't have the calendar in front of
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   me, but do you want it the third Wednesday?
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: 15th. Is that the third
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-Page 118 -
   Wednesday?
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          MR. BAIRD: That is the second. Well, sorry.
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          MS. SOLIERE: No. It's the third.
          MR. BAIRD: That's the third Wednesday is the
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   15th.
          MS. BLAKE: Okay. At 1:00 p.m.
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Okay. All right. The motion
   everybody has been looking forward to, to adjourn.
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          MR. WENDT: So move.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: All right. Do you second, Neal,
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   or do you want to just stick around?
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          MR. HANEY: Second.
          CHAIRMAN WAIT: All those in favor say "Aye."
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                 (All responded "Aye.")
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          CHAIRMAN WAIT: Thank you, everyone. Great
   meeting.
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                 (The proceedings concluded at 3:36 p.m.)
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	r age mo
1	STATE OF ARIZONA ) ) SS.
2	COUNTY OF MARICOPA )
3	CERTIFICATE
4	BE IT KNOWN that the foregoing proceedings were taken
5	before me, DOREEN C. BORGMANN, RMR, CRR, Certified
6	Reporter, Certificate No. 50644, State of Arizona; that
7	the proceedings were taken down by me in shorthand and
8	thereafter reduced to computer print under my direction;
9	that the foregoing 118 pages constitute a true and
10	correct transcript of all proceedings had upon the
11	taking of said proceedings, all done to the best of my
12	skill and ability.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am in no way related to any
14	of the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in
15	the outcome hereof.
16	DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 22nd day of May,
17	2010.
18	
19	Maria Mariana
20	DOLEN C. BORGMANN, RMR, CRR
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